CYCLES
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Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. X NO. 105 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. As.	Mofussil. Rs. As.
Yearly	30 0	35 0
Half-Yearly ..	16 0	18 0
Quarterly	8 0	9 0
Monthly	3 0	3 8

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
STEAMER.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	DEPART.
Gyoko Maru	H. Ogata	1st May	7th May.
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	1st ,,	12th ,,
Honolulu Maru	S. Hirano	16th May	28th ,,
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	30th ,,	11th June

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arrive	Depart
*Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5,872	7th May	11 May
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5,845	3rd May	18th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	S. Ochiai ...	3,807	14th ,,	29th ,,
Yeboshi Maru	J. Kinoshita.	3,938	26th ,,	10th May
Bombay Maru.	S. Iriye.	4352.	29th ,,	13th June
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	8th June.	23rd ,,
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	24th ,,	9th July

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
6 May	MOREA	10,911
13 ,,	KALYAN *	8,987
20 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27 ,,	NALDERA †	15,825
3 June	CHINA	7,952
10 ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
17 ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24 ,,	EGYPT	7,941

†NALDERA Through steamers from Australia
*KALYAN, DONGOLA | Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.
The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
18 May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1 June	MANELA	8,303
15 ,,	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

4th May	DELTA *	6,813
10th May	SICILIA	

* Through Steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

5 May	MLAWA	10,941
2 June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30 ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
8th May.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
2nd May.	VARSOVA	Busreh direst 11 a.m.
3rd May.	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa. 2 p.m
4th May.	BARALA	Karachi & P'Gulf 1 p.m
5th May.	VASNA	Busreh direct
5th May.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
7th May.	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports. and Calcutta (Cargo only.)

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
12, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 122.
Telephone No. 2222.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs 7,50,18,450-0-0
Paid up Capital and Reserves Rs 2,43,65,538-0-0
Reserve liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,26,12,913-0-0
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN) LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.
Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C
BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
B. E. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 215, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay,
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs.	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs.	6,62,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 21-3-22 ...	59,52,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON, AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up ...	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds ...	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DIN DAYAL MEHRA,
Manager.

Bank by Post
If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY
WITH RS. 10
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST
Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21
GETS.
Rs. 4,500
and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs.22,500
Write for full Particulars to—
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22, BOMBAY.
Branches—
KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 6th May 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF LUMP ALUM, STEEL HOOPS SOFT STEEL SHEETS.
Suit No. 1050 of 1922.
The Eastern Bank, Ltd.—V/S. Gilman and Co.: under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy Co., Attorneys for the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on Saturday the 6th instant, sell by public auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street the following:—
50 Barrels Lump Alum about 7 tons.
500 Barrels Lump Alum about 72 tons.
450 Barrels Lump Alum about 64 tons.
805 Bundles soft steel sheets about 38 tons.
894 coils steel Hoops American about 22 tons.
501 coils steel Hoops American about 14 tons.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Well-known Artists.
Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Valdya, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Mangaldas Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassiereth House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-de-bœuf, old bronze and brassware French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, suit and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom rich furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich oil paintings by well-known artists, one Iron safe by Godrej marble top tables and teapoys, etc., etc.
One 15-20 H. P. Five seater Hupmobile motor-car in good order.
Property will be on view 6 days before the sale and catalogues published.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAPADWANJ.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4269 of 1921 (Dawoodbhai v/s. Jalamboo), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120 Apollo Street the following:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being in Karkhanawad in the town of Kapadvanj in Taluka Kapadvanj District Kaira and in the registration Sub-District of the Kapadvanj and Registration District of Kaira admeasuring 34 feet and 10 inches in length or thereabouts and 17 feet in width or thereabouts together with the buildings and messuages and tenements standing thereon assessed by the Survey settlement Officer of the City Survey Kapadvanj under Tikka No. 65 Survey Nos. 174 and 175 and assessed by the Municipality of the town of Kapadvanj under Nos. 1/139 and 1/140 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Survey No. 173 property of Vora Goolamally Kadarbhai Jangari, on or towards the West by Survey No. 176 property of Kadarbhoy Esmailji on or towards the North by a public road and on or towards the South by Municipal land all which premises are at present in the possession and occupation of Dawoodbhai Abdul Alli and from the property of the estate of the deceased Essufalli Ramjabhai to the equitable mortgage thereof in favour of the said Dawoodbhai Abdulally.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jameedji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
Auction Sale of New and Secondhand English and American Motor-cars and Motor Trucks also Motor Accessories, Tyres, Tubes, Show cases, Furniture and safes belonging to The Reliance Motor Works Ltd., (in Liquidation).
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of The Reliance Motor Works Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Lamington Road, the whole stock-in-trade of the company consisting of New and secondhand English and American Motor Cars of different makes such as "Columbia," "Gardner," "Liberty", "Clemant Bayard", "Fiat", "Vinot", "Tulsa" as well as New Motor Trucks by Acason and Bethalcham of different Tonnage varying from 1½ ton to 3½ Tons, Motor Lamps, tools, Jacks, speedometres, Horns, Tyres, Tubes, general accessories, spare parts, machinery, setepney wheels, Repairing outfits, glass show-case, writing tables, chairs, cupboards, Iron safes, etc., etc.
The above will be sold first in one lot as a going concern and if the reserved bid is not reached the same will be sold off in separate lots to suit the requirements of the intending buyers. Private offers for the whole running concern will be entertained before the day of sale.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A PLUMBER SHOP AT BHAJIPALA LANE TOGETHER WITH STOCK-IN-TRADE GOOD WILL AND THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP AND THE GODOWNS.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1322 of 1922 (Musabhai v/s. Retubai), Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—Stock-in-Trade such as sanitary fitting and appliances such as procelain lavatories, bath tubs, closets, wash basins, etc. Cast Iron pipes, galvanised pipes, galvanised fittings etc. These are placed in a well fitted show room and shop at Bhajipala lane. One godown attached to the said shop, another godown at Bhajipala lane and third godown at Kiliwada.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PROCTOR STREET.
Under instructions from Messrs. TYABJI BAYARBOY and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Tejbai Nursey Pragji Dayal Romani Kuleshi Mohanji and Purshotam Arjun the executors of the Will of Arjun Khimji deceased and on account and risk of the mortgagees Byramshaw Hormasji Bao and Pestonjee Jamsetjee Rogay in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indentures of mortgage dated the 23rd day of March, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 1st June 1922, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly land or ground but since reclaimed from the message tenements and a stable standing thereon situate at Proctor Street without the Fort confining by admeasurement about 633 yards registered in the books of Collectorate under New Survey Nos. 1/1116 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Hirji Framji Hossain on the West and South by a private passage and on the North by property of Framji Bhikaji Motivala and which premises are assessed under D. Ward No. 2815 (5) and Street No. 58 Proctor Street and are now in the occupation of Nusserwanji D. Bharda and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors, Esplande Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN AND WHITE CANVAS, KHAKI BEDFORD CLOTH AND KHAKI SERGE, ETC.
Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Clarke Road on account and risk of the parties concerned the following:—
40 bales Brown Canvas 6in. about 16,000 yards.
2 bales Khaki Bedford Cloth 28in., about 1,666 yards.
11 bales Cotton White Canvas 26in., about 6,600 yards.
9 bales Khaki Serge 54in., about 5,715 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BELTS, PRINTING PAPERS, PROVISION, CHEESE, SUSPENDERS, ETC.
Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 5th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Insurance Co. concerned on account and risk of the concerned the following:—
1 case hair slides, 1 Parcel Belts, 7 Parcels Hooks and eyes, 2 Parcels Comb Ware, 1 Parcel hairslides, 1 Parcel Comb Ware, 1 Case Silk Embroidery, 1 case silk Trimmings, 1 case fancy handkerchiefs, 1 case Cotton Quilts, 1 case golf hose, 2 cases woollen half hose, 1 case cotton hose, 2 cases whites, Jeans, 1 case pure India Drills, 2 Bales and wool serge, 1 case letter Books, 3 quinine Bisulphate pills, 1 case perfumery, 25 cases canned fruits, 4 cases confectionery, 10 cases cheese, 30 cases provisions, 2 cases scrubing brushes, 6 cases gin sundries, suction hose, 6 cases toys, 1 case Paris, 1 case cotton suspender, 4 cases (Miller Lock Co.) 6 cases seers (No. 6-7-8), Razor strops, 20 Bales Thin printing size 27 by 40—20lbs.
On account and Risk of Mr. Kadarbhai Mulla Esmailji.
6 cases Dover Egg Beaters.
1 case Pinless stylo pens.
1 case gas lamp complete metals gas.
On account and risk of Mahamedali Rajkotwalla.
30 Rolls yellow 1" Numdah felt.
10 Rolls yellow 3/8" Numdah felt.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 4th May, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH JEWELLERY.
O. O. C. J. SUIT NO. 961 OF 1922.
Shat Hargovindas Hirachand ... Plaintiff
vs.
Mangaldas Chatrubhuj ..... Defendants.
Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs Smithen, Burns Lambert Attorneys for the Plaintiff Hargovinddas Hirachand pursuant to the power of sale in the consent decree dated the 4th April, 1922 and on account and at the risk of the Defendant Mangaldas Chatrubhuj very valuable jewellery set in with pearls diamonds, rubies emeralds including necklace, marquis, rings, bangles earrings, buties, kudas, pearl necklaces, panchi, nose ring, pendants, etc., etc.
Catalogues are printed and goods on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1922.

MODY & CO.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION AND OILMAN STORES MERCHANTS.
By order of Pandit Ramkison Gopalkison, the mortgagee-in-possession of Messrs. E. R. Cheap Jack and Co., the mortgagees, of Messrs. N. R. Khanna and Sons, sell on account and at the risk of said Messrs. N. R. Khanna and Sons, Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 71-73, in Abdul Rehman Street, the following stock-in-trade of the said Messrs. N. R. Khanna and Sons, consisting assorted biscuits, jams, soups, soaps, essences, shaving sticks, boot polishes, lozenges, sweets, sardin boxes, barley tins, hair oils, assorted vegetable tins, jams, coffee tins, shop furniture, show-case, table, chairs, bench, etc., etc., in small lots to suit the purchasers.
The property is on view.
MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1922.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Some SENIOR COMPOSITORS and DISTRIBUTORS. Apply to Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Competent MANAGING CLERKS for a solicitors' firm. Apply to Box No. 8012, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12931

WANTED—AGENCIES of pure Swadeshi Indian made goods. Write with full particulars to Box No. 8013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3593

QUALIFIED DRESSERS and NURSES wanted for "Prince of Wales" Hospital, Duraiguara. Salary according to experience. Apply immediately to C. M. O.
A C12919

WANTED AGENTS for our famous Cigarettes. Also influential CANVASSERS for sale. Apply PRANLAL & CO., 310-12, Nagdevi, Bombay.
A R3597

WANTED—English speaking educated LADY COMPANION for highly respectable Mahomedan Lady and daughter outside Bombay. Pay up to Rs. 50. with board and residence. Apply sharp to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An EXPERT in burning lime stones in perpetual kilns. A man with experience of control of labour will be preferred. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Apply with testimonials to or personally see S. GUPTA, Lime Manufacturer, Raipur, C. P., B.-N. Rly.
A C12895

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., Post Box No 151, Madras.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS WANTED.—Piecework system anna one pies six per 1000 Ens of corrected matter per hour. Good copy. No idle time. Apply GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, "THE MADRAS MAIL," MADRAS.
A C12897

SALARY Rs. 100—250 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE—Wanted an Indian Lady ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Maternity Hospital at Pattan in Kadi District. Initial pay from Rs. 150 p.m. according to qualifications. Free quarters. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State.
A C12930

WANTED AT ONCE—Engineers, Fitters, Lady Doctors, Mill Manager, Legal Secretary, Draughtmen, Readers, Decturers, Canvassers, General Clerks, Typists, Compounders, Nurses, Shorthandtypists, Correspondence-Clerks, Turners, Firemen, Blacksmiths, Teachers, Lady Shorthandtypists, for Bombay and Upcountry. Apply to Box No. 8014, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3595

WANTED A MANAGER for the Jajodia Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, under construction. Applicant must have had a thorough practical knowledge of building construction and machinery layout and erection which he will have immediately to supervise the working of running the Mills after erection; candidate must be thoroughly experienced with the working of all the departments of a Cotton Mill, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Bleaching. None need apply who has not had practical experience of erection of building machinery layout and running of the Mill in all its departments. Applying stating experience and terms with copies of testimonials to, The Managing Agents Jajodia Cotton Mills Ltd., 1, Mission Row, Calcutta.
A 12303

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT, during spare hours by a competent Clerk, knowing Shorthand and Typewriting. Apply Box No 8011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3588

WANTED—TUITIONS in Shorthand and Accountancy by an experienced teacher in spare time suitable for persons already engaged and wishing to further their prospects. Coaching rapid. Fees moderate. For particulars write to Box No. 8004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3569

COMPANION, SECRETARY OR WHOLE-TIME TUTOR.—A young, smart, educated Mahomedan gentleman of U. P. wants to go to any part of Europe, Hedjaz (for Haj) Mesopotamia or Persia (for ziarat) as Private Secretary, Companion or on Business; Please communicate with: SARDARZADA, MAHOMED ABDUL KARIM KHAN, C355, Begam Bazar, Hyderabad Deccan.
B C12898

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET, to Hindus only, GROUND FLOOR of the House opposite the Ford Co., Hughes Road, Chowpaty, monthly rent Rs. 350. Apply S. N. DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road.
C R3541

TO BE LET in Souter Street, Byculla, up-to-date commodious FIAT top floor, containing three Bedrooms, Hall, Dining Room and three Baths, fitted with latest Sanitary fittings, Kitchen, with Gas Cooking Apparatus and servants godown. For further particulars and rent apply to Mr. P. H. BURN, "Shamrock," Souter Street, Agripada.
C R3521

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—Rooms, Single or Double, in "Sohrab Mansion", Poibavdi, Parel Junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road and "Laxmi Building", Nos. 133-137, Jehangir Merwanji Street, Sopari Bag Road, Poibavdi. Water tap, Electricity. For Rent inquire at the premises.
C C12858

TO BE LET—As owner does not require it for one year FIRST and GROUND FLOORS of Maldon House, 35, New Marine Lines. Fine spacious rooms, modern conveniences, ample kitchen and servants' accommodations. Available to good and careful tenants at reasonable rent. Garage and stables extra. Apply to Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3548

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on First Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock, Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

TO BE LET: Large or small office and show rooms near The Share Bazar, Fort, for rent and particulars apply to Box No. 8007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3579

TO LET—SHOP, OFFICE ROOMS in Esmaljee Building, Custom House Road. Apply PROPRIETOR.
C R3594

MATHERAN, TO BE LET—"BOMBAY VIEW", Storied, Palatial, Residence, with ample accommodation outhouses etc. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran.
C C12928

TO LET for high class Hindoos, BLOCKS from 1st June. Rent Rs. 175 to 250. Just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3627
C R3591

TO BE LET—First floor of an airy Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road near Government Gate. For particulars apply to JAINARAIN H. DAVI, Sandhurst Road, Parvati Bhuvan.
C R3598

TO LET IMMEDIATELY to vegetarian Hindus, newly built Bungalow and rooms at Kandivli. One minute from station. Monthly rent Rs. 15 and upwards. Apply Box No. 8003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3567

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY—Ground floor, Haleyon Lodge, Vachaghandy Road, New Gamdevi, consisting of five rooms all Minton tiles, E. L. and modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 200 p.m. Apply Dr. JEHANGIR EDALJEE, Gumbow Street opp. Fort Fire Brigade Station.
C R3585

TO LET at TARDEO ROAD—Honourable Byramji Jijibhoy's CART—FLATS and SHOPS of a new building with eletcric lights and other up-to-date conveniences. For rent, etc., apply to EXECUTORS of Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3546

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R3482

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small bungalow at Bandra (near sea or Parle Hill) or Santa Cruz, 3 or 4 bedrooms modern conveniences, servants' room. Write Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A big comodious BANGLOW in a healthy locality to accommodate a big family of about 30 members. Write with particulars and price to Box No. 8015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R3596

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Brand new Rex Simplex Six Seater Touring Car, 13/35 H. P. self-starter with electric light. For particulars and price. Please apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Huges Road, Chawpati.
JA R3582

TYRES AT 50%
BELOW CURRENT PRICES.
We still have a limited number of second grade Motor Tyres, of a well known make, at 50% below manufacturers' current list prices.
Owing to the higher import dutres, the prices of all makes of tyres will probably be increased very shortly, and motorists would not miss this remarkable opportunity. 'Phone or call without delay.
The Petrol and General Stores Supplying Co.,
LAMINGTON ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Tele: No. 3910. 12346

FOR SALE—BIANCHI, four cylinder, 40 H.P., seven-seater, fitted with 12 volt c.a.v. dynamo, seven electric lights, Bosch Dual ignition with self-staring switch, speedometer, watch, mirror, rubber mats and all other fittings. Little used and owner driven. Price, Rs. 20,000 no offer. Apply to—S. N. DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road.
Ja R3592

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—MARELLI 3 B.H.P 230/400 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1800 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 39, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

WANTED—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY, one Beam Warpér one hand sizing machine and a Diesel Oil Engine of 40 to 50 H.P. Apply with specification and lowest price to S. Aaron, Y.M.C.A. Byculla, Bombay.
K R3553

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—Large handsome 1922 Bulgarian Pictorial Issues: 4 Bourchier commemoratives 10 to 50st. Tas. 7 London Prints 10st. to 2 leva 15as. Used or unused, state which required. IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD. Allahabad.
L C12907

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keping. Banking, Law, Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M TF

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

PARINSMEAD COTTAGE PIANO, open to any reasonable offer. Owner leaving. Apply F. D. DUBASH, Abdoola Building, Poibavri, Parel.
N R3571

FOR SALE—4,500 tons steam PRESSED HAY, good quality at Rs. 56 per ton at Mahalaxmi Godowns. For particulars apply to—MANAGER, MILITARY GRASS FARM, Sonnyside Cirrus Avenue, Jacob's Circle, Circle, Bombay.
N C12932

FOR SALE—DAYTON CIELING FANS D.C. 56" Blade at Rs. 125 each nett. Apply The BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens Road, Bombay.
N R3580

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—Advanced on Shares and landed properties on reasonable terms. Apply Box No. 8016. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3596

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEDDAR CHEESE—English White Loaf beautifully fresh on cut Re. 1-12-0 per lb. WILLIAM GREEN AND CO., 65, Parsee Bazar.
T R3568

WHY WORRY! WHY FRET!!
WE are here to dispose of all your goods and stocks at any time. We guarantee to get you a price which no one in Bombay will. A special boon to those leaving the station. All transactions private and confidential. Apply Box No. 8001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3559

U. P. BOOT FACTORY, CAWNPORE—Ladies or Gent's best Cawnpore LEATHER SHOES, light and strong, Rs. 7-8.
T C12896

FOR SALE—Brand new "STANDARD KEROSENE OIL ENGINES, with water tank, 3, 5, 9, and 12 H. P. Price Rs. 550, Rs. 900, Rs. 700 and Rs. 2,100 respectively, and wood. Planing machine, Circular Saws, Champion Blowers. Apply SUNDERDAS & CO., Post Box 292, Bombay.
T R3589

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

READY WASTE of all sorts of the JAM MFG. CO., LTD., is to be sold and Tenders of which are invited and will be accepted till Saturday 13th instant at the Reg. office of the above Coy. at 4, Dalal Street, Fort, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 300.
TA R3590

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, rom 1st, June, 1922, suitable for Banks, hops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET for short or long period TOP FLOOR in Ruby Mansions, Napean Sea Road, Dubash Estates, having Drawing, Dining, 5 Bed Rooms, fitted with Electic Lights, Fans, Gas, hot and cold water circulator, English Bath Tubs and Lavatories. Separate Kitchen and Servants' Quarters and Garage for one Motor. Apply HAJI DAWOOD HAJI ELLIAS, same premises or No. 49-53, Kamleker Street.
R3599

WANTED A FIRST CLASS HEALTH OFFICER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Health Officer for the Nagpur Municipal Committee on Rs. 400—20—600 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50. The post is pensionable. Candidates must be medical graduates possessing a Deploma in Public Health as required in the case of 1st Class Health Officer.

The selected candidate will have to give his whole time and attention to the business and work of the Committee and shall not during his engagement directly or indirectly engage in any other business, trade, profession, or calling whether alone, or jointly or as servant or in body or firm or person, and shall not be entitled, during his engagement, to accept either directly or indirectly any fee, gratuity or commission or benefit for any service, matter or thing whether connected with his duties or not unless previously authorised by the Committee.

The selected candidate shall conduct the work of the Committee on the principles laid down and instructions and orders given from time to time by the Committee or any other Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee and authorised in this behalf or by the President or in his absence by the Vice-President or any members appointed by the Committee.

The selected candidate shall have to give such adequate security as may be settled by the Committee for continuance in service for at least three years.

Applications with testimonials stating age should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of May, 1922.

M. R. CHOLKAR,
President,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
Nagpur, 27th April, 1922. C12888

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TAMBA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 3rd May from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey lamages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager,
"Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

NOTICE.

THE RECEIVER of the property of the firm of Messrs. Bhawani Sahai, Kashi Ram, wishes to give on lease the following Factories for one Year or more. (He is prepared to sell the same if reasonable price is offered).

1 Sutlej Flour Mills grinding capacity 1400 maunds daily with a 6 Tons Ice Plant situated at Ferozepore City, (in the Punjab)
2 Cotton Ginning and Pressing factory at Lyallpore, Chandausi, Chunian, Ballabgarh, and Steam Mills Ferozepore Cantt.

Intending Leasses or purchasers to communicate with The RECEIVER Mr. ANANT RAM, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Ferozepore City.
C12856

THE DHARBHANGA SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company was held at its Registered office, opposite Railway Station, Navsari on SATURDAY the 29th April, 1922, at 5 p.m. when the following resolutions were passed unanimously as extraordinary resolutions.

1. "The following paragraph be and is hereby added to Article 116A of the Company's Articles of Association and shall be called 116B.
"If and when Debentures of the Company shall be issued the holders thereof shall have the right to appoint and from time to time to remove and re-appoint a Director in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed which the Company may execute for securing the said Debentures. The Director appointed under this Article shall be known as the 'Debenture Director' and the term 'Debenture Director shall be deemed to mean the Director for the time being in office under this Article. The provisions in these Articles of Association contained in relation to the qualification of Directors and their appointment and retirement by rotation and removal from office shall not apply to the 'Debenture Director,' but the provisions contained in the before mentioned Trust Deed shall govern the appointment and removal of a Debenture Director."
2. That Article 166 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking off the word "Director" in the third line and substituting in place thereof the word "Agents."

Notice is hereby given that the foregoing resolutions will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions at another Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1922, at the same place and time as above mentioned.

(Sd.) THE NEW TEXTILE CO.,
Managing Agents.
C12925

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of, 1 steam Driver portable centrifugal pumping plant capable of delivering not less than 500 gallons per minute against a head of 20 ft. will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time on the 6th day of June 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
W. A. NIVEN.
Hydraulic Engineer.
TA C12926

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

KHAR DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (1ST PART.)

TENDERS are invited for constructing roads in connection with the Bombay Suburban Scheme No. 7 at Khar (1st Part), and will be received in the office of the Executive Engineer, Andheri District, at Bandra, on the 10th May, 1922 up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time).

2. The approximate estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,21,548.

3. Tender forms will be issued on payment of Rs. 2 each, during office hours, on application to the Executive Engineer

4. Tenders should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for constructing roads in connection with Bombay Suburban Scheme No. 7 Khar (1st Part), and a sum of Rs. 1,200, in cash, as earnest money should be paid to the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, and a Receipt for the same should be shown to the Executive Engineer, Andheri District.

5. Security deposit amounting to Rs. 5 per cent of the tendered amount will be required from the successful tenderer.

6. The Director of Development reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

7. Specifications for the work, conditions of contract and any further particulars required can be obtained in the office of the Executive Engineer, Andheri District, at Bandra, on any working day between 12 noon and 5 p.m.

Executive Engineer,
Andheri District.
Bandra, 29-4-22. 12904

PUBLIC NOTICES

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th day of May, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company situated at Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Statement of Accounts of the Company up to the 31st January, 1922.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, F. E. Dinshaw and Narandas Punsotum as Directors of the Company.
(3) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Vithaldas Liladhar, who retires by rotation, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
(4) To apoint auditors and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 13th May, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS.
Managing Director.
Dated, 20th April, 1922.
C12933

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DURGABAI, widow of Parsharam Balkrishna Joshi of Poona Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 65, Rawiwar Peth, Poona City, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

DIGAMBER ANANDRAO BAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Assistant Curator and Secretary Victoria and Albert Museum, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, Sole Executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 20th day of April, 1922.
C12929

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort
Telephone No. 4083

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th May, 1922, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 9-13, Case No. 44, Dharamsey Street.
Building St. No. 536-538, 192-194, 11-13, case Nos. 51, 207, 281, Chunan Kilu Street and Memonwada Road.

AUCTION SALE OF 61 BALES AKOLA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th May, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Rly. Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton slightly damaged by fire:—

64 bales Akola Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

NOTICE.

UNDER the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctione will hold a public auction at Kirkee Arsenal on Wednesday, the 10th May, 1922, at 2 p.m. of the following Army woollen and cotton UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING:—

A large quantity of warm and cotton blankets and greatcoats, razais, Mosquito-nets, coats warm, boots ankle, flannel and cotton shirts, mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen jackets, trousers and shorts khaki drill, pyjamas warm, suttrinjees kurtah flannel, gunny, jerseys, towels, putties and etc.

Condition of sale:—Will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.
3rd, May, 1922. R3565

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATES, AT HAINES ROAD AND FERGUSON ROAD, NEAR WORLEE NAKA.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th May, 1922 at 4-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Ganeshmal Saremal and Joharmal Sura and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Damodar Bhasker Mantri and Bhagvandas Damodar Mantri, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated 1st day of November, 1920, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable properties at the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure together with tenements standing thereon situate at Haines Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay Containing by admeasurement 1333 (one thousand three hundred thirty three) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 19, 23 New Nos. B12796, New Survey No. A3156 and the houses standing on the smaller piece assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 1090 (1) Street No. 94 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north partly by the property of Dinanath Bhasker Mantri and Ramlakar Dinanath Mantri and partly by the Ferguson Road on or towards the East partly by the Ferguson Road and partly by the property of Vithoba Narayan Mayeker on or towards the south partly by the property of Vithoba Narayan Mayeker and partly by the property of Damodar Bhasker Mantri Khanderao Damodar Mantri, Moreswar Damodar Mantri and Bhagvantrao Damodar Mantri, on or towards the west partly by the property of Hariram Jagannath and partly by the property of Dinanath Bhasker Mantri and Ramlakar Dinanath Mantri.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure situate at Ferguson Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 111 one hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 17, 39 New Nos. A12795, 12835, New Survey No. 1A/3155 which said piece or parcel is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Vithoba Narayan Mayeker, on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Damodar Bhasker Mantri, Khanderao Damodar Mantri, Moreswar Damodar Mantri and Bhagvantrai Domodar Mantri and partly by the charitable property dedicated to Shree Hanuman on or towards the west partly by the said charitable property dedicated to Shree Hanuman and partly by the property of Hariram Jagannath, on or towards the north by the property of Damodar Bhasker Mantri, Khanderao Damodar Mantri, Moreswar Damodar Mantri and Bhagvantrao Damodar Mantri.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure together with tenements standing thereon; situate at Haines Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 676 six hundred seventy six square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of New No. 17089 and New Survey No. 1A/3154 and the sheds standing thereon under "A" Ward No. 1089 (2), Street No. 95A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Vithoba Narayan Mayeker on or towards the south and west by the charitable property dedicated to Shree Hanuman on or towards the north partly by the said charitable property dedicated to Shree Hanuman and partly by the property of Damodar Bhasker Mantri, Khanderao Damodar Mantri Moreswar Damodar Mantri and Bhagvantrao Damodar Mantri.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure situate at Ferguson Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 573 five hundred seventy four square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece or parcel of land or ground, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under No. 17089, and new Survey No. 2/3154 and which small piece of ground is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Meghji Khanji on or towards the south by the property of Shambhaji Bhagvji contractor on or towards the west and north by the charitable property dedicated to Shree Hanuman.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas attorneys for the mortgagees at their offices at Nanabhai Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE TEXTILE GOODS.

Auction sale on MONDAY, the 8th May and subsequent days (if necessary) at 10 a.m. (S. T.), at the Surplus Stores Depo (in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills (old Howard and Bullogh Mills) Da Lisle Road, Parel by Messrs Mehta and Co auctioneers under orders from the controller (sales) Surplus Government Stores very large lots of:—

Woollen Pants, Vests Flanchette followers, cotton Khaki Vests, chin straps, natural Grey putties pads shoulder for blouses, knocks kneaders, pyjamas deck, leather gloves, serge jackets, shirts flannel followers, small ration bags, bed sheets, pith hats, sunshades, boots, helmet bodies, dressing boxes, shorts flannel drawers, hospital patients flannel shirts, Brown felt cuttings, Black twill 25", Black bunting 18," Red bunting 18" and 19", Chocolate bunting 18", Linen stable bags, cash bags, woollen Grey mittens, Onion nets, woollen webbing, Dark-Blue and worsted 5", Union cloth 54", Blue shalloon 27", Yellow bunting 18", woollen shawls, khaki cord 27", towelling cloth 28", hand towels dammering calcio 36", laces, caps forage deck, caps forage I. P., flannel drawers, haversacks, serge knickers, cotton kurtas, H. P. bolsters, gas satchels, quilted coats, tent bolster cases, quilted pyjamas, universal serge jackets, operating mattress, mattresses, khaki dungri suit satchels for helmet canvas khaki steel helmets and coats web I. P. Green pugs, mosquitto net, drill deck pyjamas, cotton and flannel drawers, heavy woollen jackets and trousers, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on all lots knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods cleared within 14 days of the sale.

The sale will be held subject to the above and certain further conditions which will be read out before commencing the auction sale and which can be ascertained from the Auctioneers any day before the Auction.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th May, 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

Coming Monday 8th May at 9 30

Return of the Stupendous Attraction!

Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd., present

"THE OPTIMYSTICS"

A MUSICAL, REVUSICAL & MYSTICAL MELANGE

OKITO

THE WONDERFUL WIZARD

Direct from a six months season with Maskelyne and Devant St. Georges Hall London

by Arrangement with P. T. Selbit

FRED ATTILLA

WILL COMMIT

A MURDER EVERY NIGHT by

'SAWING THRO' A WOMAN'

VICTIMS CORDIALLY INVITED

BOOKING AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co.,

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6 30 and 10 p. m.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Special Engagement of

LES BRETONS

The Great French Trick Cyclists.

HAROLD LLOYD

in

"FROM HAND TO MOUTH"

TOM KEELE

and

WYN RAY

IN MUSICAL COMEDY

POPULAR PRICES

Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

THE HEART LINE

Featuring

LEAH BAIRD

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"RAMAYANA"

in 21 parts of absorbing interest

This Week Concluding Episodes

(Parts 17th to 21st)

Come and See the Story of the Ages. A Superb Cinematographic Gem.

All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this Stupendous Production

The First Indian Serial

To-night To-night

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus.

Parshuram Parshuram

(6 parts—6000 feet)

The stirring life-history of that fiery Brahmin Warrior who destroyed all Kshatriyas on earth Twenty-one times.

Coming Shortly

VIR ABHIMANYU.

By the Star Film Co A magnificent film.

Time Daily Four shows—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30

Commencing, Saturday the 29th April 1922

The World's Greatest Thunder—Serial

"The Whirlwind"

A Thrilling Dramatic Story of Love, Hate and Stirring Adventures.

featuring

The celebrated Screen-Star, the Idol of Millions.

CHARLES HUTCHISON

America's death-defying Hero of dare-devil deeds, assisted by

Miss. EDITH THORNTON

One of the Most Beautiful Girls on the screen, and an Athelete, specially called upon to assist HUTCHISON in his Dare-devil stunts in this Serial.

Remember "Dare-devil" CHARLES HUTCHISON in the "Great Gamble" and in the "DOUBLE ADVENTURE" He is coming back in the "Whirlwind" like a Whirlwind! It will sweep you off your feet. Nothing like it ever seen! SURE?

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS 5 SHOWS

WEEK DAYS 4 SHOWS.

Commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

No increase in Prices

THE STAR CINEMA

Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under public patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE

will stage at

Bombay Theatre, Grant Road

BOMBAY,

Saturday, 6th, May, 1922, at 8-30 p. m.

MRICHHAKATIK

Sunday, 7th, May, 1922, at 3 p. m.

RAKSHASI—

MAHATVA KANKSHA.

c. 12199. *Proprietors.*

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Pathe's Latest and greatest Production

ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS

2nd chapter

"THE PETRIFIED TOWN"

For the First time in India

AESOP'S FABLES

modernised

A series of entirely new cartoon. each with a moral

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE PICTORIAL

AND

A POLLARD COMEDY

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M

Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M

Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

ONE RATE

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FOUNDRY AND WORKS, CLIMAX MACHINE WORKS.

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SLIPWAY—SAND BASIN, MAZAGON, DOCK STORES—ALEXANDRA DOCKS,

CONSTRUCTIONAL and General Engineers, Shipbuilders and Repairers, Boilermakers and Ship-wrights, Coppersmiths, Plumbers, Iron and Brass Founders.

ELECTRIC ARC CUTTING AND WELDING, OXY-ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING, MILL-WORK A SPECIALITY.

Managing Agents—

GLADSTONE WYLLIE & Co.

5, Council House Street, Calcutta.

GENUINE INDIAN HANDMADE

FOOTWEARS

FOR THE UP-TO-DATE CLASS

TO SUIT ALL POCKETS

Latest Styles, Handsewn Best Finish, Durable

For everyday use or Presentation During Marriage and Festive Seasons.

BUY A PAIR READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER NO DIFFERENCE

LADIE'S & CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

SAJJAD HOSSEIN ALTAF HOSSEIN

Opposite Post Office No. 9.

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, May 1st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid Americans Spot Fair demand		10 33
Egyptian S. G. F. Sakels		17 80
New York, 11 a.m.	July	17 82
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	17 98
	Jan.	17 82
New Orleans 9 a.m.	July	17 37
	Oct.	17 43

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 1st

Months	To-day's Price.
May	10 12
June	—
July	10 19
Aug.	—
Sept.	10 1[illegible]
Oct.	10 15
Nov.	—
Dec.	10 1[illegible]
Jan.	10 12
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 10
April	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 1st.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	10 17
June	10 19
July	10 21
August	10 24
September	10 23
Oct.	10 22
November	10 21
December	10 21
January	10 20
February	10 19
March	10 19
April	10 19

Tone:—Quiet, Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 1st.

Months	To-day's price.
May	18 05
June	18 15
July	18 40
Aug.	18 60
September	16 79
Oct.	16 95
Nov.	17 05
Dec.	17 17
Jan.	17 2[illegible]
April	—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 1st.

U. G. Bengal Good	7 00
" " Fully Good	7 40
" " Fine	7 80
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 30
" " " Fully Good	8 70
" " " Fine	9 10
M. G. Broach Good	8 85
" " Fully Good	8 25
" " Fine	9 65
G. Scinde Good,	8 90
" " Fully Good	7 30
" " Fine	7 70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1[illegible],0 0
" " to Consinent	7,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—
Futures at New York May	18 69
Futures at New York July	18 0[illegible]
Futures at New York Oct.	18 28
Futures at New York Jan.	18 23
Spot Cotton at New York	18 85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 12
Futures at New Orleans July	17 65
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	17 78
Fair Rio Grade (No. 7 quality)	10 3/8
Demand B[illegible]	—
Rivers Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	68 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 2nd.

Futures at New York	May	19 60
	July	18 87
	Oct.	19 09
	Jan.	18 86

Liverpool, May 2nd.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool,	May	10 60
	July	10 67
	Oct.	10 63
	Jan.	10 53

London, May 2nd

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 1/4 Firm
Bar Gold	4/13,1 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	35 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 1st.

Rentes 3 per cent	58
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8
" " 2 months hence	34 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying. Sellers holding back steady.

Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, May, 1st..

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 54 lbs. May June Paid	53
Barletta Russo 62 lbs. May June Sellers	56/6
Australian 62 lbs. May Buyers	57

Tone:—Firm

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 5 17 10 0
Hongkong	£ 2 11[illegible] 0 0
National "	£ 2 [illegible] 10 0

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Fair zepore Usual Bold	Nominal,
Rapeseed, Yellow Gaze at 416 lbs. ex-Ship May June Nominal	£ 16 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Gaze 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May June Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed:—Easier.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton May June Sellers	£ 9 1/8
Paria Rapeseed:—May June Sellers	18 5/8
Linseed, Argentine May-June Sellers	£ 21 1/8
Tone:—Firm Quiet	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 59 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	—

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 87 1 2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 3 8
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£99 5 8
Consols 2 1/2 %	38 7 8
Bonds Paper 3 1/2 %	35
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	67 3/
Govt. Securities 3 %	57 1/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July	11
Plantation First Larex Crepe May	9 1/4
Foreign-of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone:— Extremely Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Sellers	18 10 1/2
Do. Do. June July Sellers	18/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19, 10
Tone:—Very Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 3.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 497 for Broach May delivery and going up by a rupee went down to Rs. 494 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 495 F. G. M. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 523 and went down to Rs. 520. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 523 and Rs. 519 the latter being the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 519. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 518 and closed at Rs. 516 Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 406 and the prices fluctuated between Rs. 405 and Rs. 400 the latter being the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 425 and the prices fluctuated between Rs. 424 and Rs. 420 the latter being the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 357 and July Rs. 367 nominal.

The ready market continued steady yesterday and about 8,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 3rd

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May		492
" " "	July August		518
Fully Good Bengal	May		352
" " "	July		365
Fine Oomra	May		397
" " "	July		417
Southern	May/June		502
"	July/Aug.		512

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 3rd.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May		497
" " "	July-Augt		519
Fully Good Bengal	May		367
" " "	July		387
Fine Oomra's	May		400
" " "	July		420
Southern	May June		507
"	July Aug.		517

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 3rd

Description,	Super-fine	F Good	Good fine	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab			385	365 345
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	420	405	3 0	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	455	440	425	—
M. G. Central P. No 2	4:0	42[illegible]	410	—
M. G. Broach			510	500 490
M. G. Punjab American			—	—
Southern			510	500 490

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 2nd May 1922.

Cotton	15356	Bales
Wheat	8063	Qrs.
Linseed	16 20	"
Rape, etc	3192	"
Gingelly seed	1742	"
Poppyseed	626	"
Groundnuts	2784	"
Cottonseed	3859	"
Rice	4891	"
Myrabollams	8821	"
Cottonseed	Nil	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	3126	"
Jawar	514	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	960	"
Bajra	1134	"
Coal	135	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 3rd.

Bank Telegraphic			1/3 3/16
Bank Demand			1/3 7 32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s			1/3 13/32
Fcs. Demand			300
American Dollars			280
Honkong Dollars			205
Shanghai			284
Japan			168 1/2
Singapor			183 1/2

Market Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 3rd. 6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3068	0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	72 0 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 12	0 11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12	0 11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 12	0 12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 0	0 14 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 12	0 14 3 0
Teelseed, White 80-15	78 0	0 16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	76 0	0 ...
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	74 0	0 ...
Teelseed Black	68 0	0 ...
Poppyseed, White	14 0	0 ...
Groundnuts	77 0	0 ...
Jawa	—	...
Mowraseed	7 0	0 ...
Barley	55 0	0 ...
Castorseed	54 0	0 ...
Cotton Seeds Ready	38 8	0 5 1[illegible] 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	9 11 0
Wheat Sept.	9 13 3
Linseed May	15 0 0
Linseed Sept.	15 14 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

May 3.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28/1/6.
Bars Gold forward 27/15/0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27/13.
Bars Silver ready 94/5.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 94/10.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 94/6.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/8.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 7/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 13/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 1/4.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 9/32.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 301.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 320.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 311.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 169.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 164.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 205.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 284.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 183[illegible].
On New York Bank's selling D D 360.
London Gold ready sh. 93-1
London Silver ready d. 35.
London Silver forward d. 35.
Tone of Silver India and China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.434.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.20.
Swiss Exchange 22.80.
Belgium Exchange 52.60.
Italian Exchange 83.10.
German Exchange Mrks. 1300.
Prague Exchange Krons. 225.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan 85.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 77.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 64.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 64.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 64.

SHARES.

Market closed firm owing to Speculative buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1365, India 114/8, Central 34, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 77/8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2625, Alliance 315, Apollo 87/8, Birla Mills 81/4, Bombay Cotton 1150, By. Dyeing 1535, Bradbury 1070, Century 855, Cent. India 4845, Colaba Land 2260, Coorla 265, Crescent 580, Currimbhoy 1712/8, David 1577/8, Edw. Sassoon 502/8, Fazulbhoy 1385, 1385, Gokak 222/8, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 615, Jamshed 550 Kastoorchand 980, Kohinor 3445, Madhavrao Scd. 260, Madhowji 500, Mathuradas 900, New Great 842/8, New City 680, Pabani 885, Pearls 1117/8, Phoenix 950, Premier 170, Planet 367/8, Shapurji 382/8, Simplex 905, Standard 280 x.d., Swan 1050, Swadeshi 5260, Tat aMill 1180n. and Vishnu Cotton 2040 x.d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ahd. Elec. 180, Andra Valley 725, Alcock 510,, B. Burma 480, B. Burma N. I. 135 pr. Bt. Burma Pet 10, B. Tramway 115, B. Flour 1450 x.d., B. Steam 202/8, Bundi Cement 39/8 x.d., Ind. Cement 270, Katni Ord 250, Katni Defd 1129, New India 16/8, Tata Iron Ord 57/8, Tata Iron Defd 217/8, Tata Iron N. Ord 50, Tata Iron N. Defd 180, Tata Hydro 840, Tata Oil 50 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

MILL STORES MARKET.

May 3.

The closing quotations for the following articles have been as under:—

Heralds Rs. 2/7/0.
Reeds 0/5/0.
Roller Cloth 10.
Roller sking 80.
Sizing flannels 5/4/0
Pickers 76.
Picking banks 2/3/0
Slubbings 39.
Rowings 32.
Conical Pirns 7.
Ring rabbeth 5" 12.
Fillets 0/12/0.
Bandings Oldham 1/5/0.
Bandings Kenion 2/2/0.
Rope Lambeth 2.

The market has continued very weak and dull without any enquiry. The volume of business was comparatively much short of the usual level.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	4	m 2 48	24 8	4	m 9 52	17 11
		4 46a	26 3		11 27a	19 11
F	5	m 3 12	24 5	5	m 11 19	18 8
		5 52a	26 0			
S	6	m 6 36	24 8	6	m 0 57	19 2
		7 10a	26 3		0 47a	18 11
S	7	m 8 2	25 7	7	m 1 57	18 0
		8 20a	26 9		2 7a	18 7
M	8	m 9 14	24 1[illegible]	8	m 2 50	16 9
		9 18a	27 4		3 9a	18 1
Tu.	9	m 10 12	28 1	9	m 3 38	15 7
		10 6a	27 9		4 4a	17 8
W	10	m 3 44	27 6	10	m 4 41	16 8
		3 44a	27 2		5 2a	7 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

		Sunrise.	Sunset.
May	4 (Thursday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 54m.
"	5 (Friday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.
"	6 (Saturday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 53m.
"	7 (Sunday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 53m.
"	8 (Monday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 53m.
"	9 (Tuesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 53m.
"	10 (Wednesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th, 11h. 15.6m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 8h. 18.7m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 6.8m. [illegible] Moon, 26th, 12h. 28.2m. [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, May 2nd.

Those observations taken at 6 a.m. 12 a.m. 3 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahrenheit	29.810
Temperature of Air	77.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.0
Dew Point	7 9
Relative humidity of Air	9 6[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = 10)	0 0
Maximum temperature of Air	93 7
Minimum do do	82.0

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight: NNW NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind do miles. 304

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd May, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab:—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Lahore. Day temperature is generally above normal, a maximum 110 deg. being reported from several stations. Night temperature is also above normal; the excess amounted to 13 deg. at Lahore.

The United Provinces:—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight defect in the west of the division. Both day and night temperatures are generally above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Mount Abu. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in upper Sind, Jacobabad recording a maximum of 111 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Deesa, but in defect at Indore. Day temperature is higher than usual at Surat and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is slightly above normal; the highest maximum in the division is 112 deg. at Nagpur. Night temperature is in excess at Amraoti and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Both day and night temperatures are generally above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad, and locally in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad and at some stations in the Bombay Deccan; the highest maximum in the division is 110 deg. at Nizamabad. Night temperature is above the average except in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in Malabar, Calicut reporting 0.50in. and Mangalore 0.26in. A western disturbance is causing light to moderate cloud in the Punjab, and has given rise to a few duststorms in the extreme north. Temperature continues high in the Punjab and the United Provinces; it has risen in the Central Provinces and the north of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Local duststorms are likely in the Punjab and the west of the United Provinces; a few thunderstorms are probable in Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd May, 1922:—

Local rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal and Coorg, while a few falls have occurred in Assam.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Bassein one inch; Silchar three quarters; Chittagong and Mymensingh a half.

Damp winds from the Bay are extending up the Gangetic plain, and a fresh western disturbance is approaching the north-west frontier. Temperature is high along the north-west frontier and in the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD OF MAY 1922.

Stations	Reduced to sea level. Barometer reading at 8 hours.	Difference of reading in last 24 hours.	Temperature. Mean of 24 hours.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Rainfall. Inches in last 24 hours ending 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Departure from Nov. 1st to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	29.97	+.04	83	..	1.97	—1.54
Do. 2nd	29.88	+.01	82	..	1.60	—1.37
Jask	30.15	—.07	78	..	5.72	—1.60
Muskat	29.88	—.02	82	..	1.48	—2.23
Do. 2nd	29.88	+.02	72	..	1.58	—1.89
PUNJAB—						
Multan	29.68	+.04	92	..	1.69	—0.10
Rawalpindi	29.72	+.07	82	..	11.80	+1.87
Lahore	29.66	+.04	87	..	1.06	—2.26
Bikaner	29.67	+.02	91	..	1.23	—0.99
Ambala	29.72	+.04	82	..	8.79	—3.05
Delhi	29.72	+.02	84	..	0.85	—2.65
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	29.81	+.03	91	..	0.90	—1.14
Mainpuri	29.78	+.02	88	..	0.75	—1.95
Shahjahanpur	29.84	+.03	85	..	1.22	—0.64
Cawnpore	29.82	+.04	94	..	2.36	—0.01
Allahabad	29.81	+.05	89	..	1.06	—0.82
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	29.77	+.03	93	..	2.80	+1.36
Karachi	29.79	+.04	83	..	1.48	—0.18
Ajmer	29.78	+.04	93	..	0.98	—1.43
Jaipur	29.78	+.02	93	..	0.28	—1.43
Kotah	29.81	+.03	91	..	0.05	—1.41
Mount Abu	29.74	+.04	76	..	0.37	—0.99
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajkot	29.86	+.05	79	..	0	—0.85
Dwarka	29.81	+.04	87	..	0	—0.85
Veraval	29.81	+.03	89	..	0.04	—0.43
Rajkot	29.81	+.04	89	..	0	—0.51
Bhavnagar Para	29.81	+.03	91	..	0	—0.60
Surat	29.81	+.02	89	..	0	—0.45
Ahmedabad	29.81	+.05	89	..	0	—0.41
Deesa	29.84	+.01	87	..	0	—0.55
Neemuch	29.80	+.04	87	..	0.45	—0.49
Indore	29.80	+.01	94	..	0.50	—0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	29.87	+.03	93	..	0.70	—0.80
Saugor	29.86	+.03	93	..	1.25	—0.53
Mowagabad	29.78	+.04	94	..	2.50	+0.75
Khandwa	29.81	+.02	91	..	2.80	+0.79
Akola	29.85	+.02	92	..	2.53	+0.07
Amraoti	29.86	+.02	92	..	0.52	—1.85
Nagpur	29.84	+.04	99	..	0.04	—2.61
Chanda	29.80	+.01	97	..	1.25	—2.36
Raipur	29.78	+.04	98	..	1.50	—1.17
KONKAN—						
Bombay	29.83	+.01	76	..	0	—0.71
Ratnagiri	29.82	+.04	79	..	0.41	—3.66
Marmugoa	29.80	+.04	79	..	1.75	—0.18
Karwar	29.81	+.04	83	..	1.82	—0.52
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	29.86	+.04	76	..	0.70	—0.51
Ahmednagar	29.85	+.04	83	..	1.09	—0.58
Poona	29.84	+.04	76	..	1.41	—0.05
Sholapur	..	..	81	..	1.20	+5.07
Bijapur	29.78	+.04	80	..	0.60	—0.86
Belgaum	29.80	+.04	78	..	7.68	+3.84
Aurangabad	29.81	+.03	82	..	1.50	—0.13
Nizamabad (Indar)	29.81	+.04	80	..	3.53	+0.25
Hyderabad	29.84	+.04	85	..	7.10	+6.89
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	29.84	+.02	76	..	5.53	+0.56
Calicut	29.85	+.01	80	0.26	5.33	—5.08
Cochin	29.86	+.02	72	0.60	15.10	+1.26
Colombo	29.87	+.01	84	..	20.98	—16.11
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	29.86	+.02	82	..	1.50	—4.09
Bellary	29.87	+.01	78	..	4.69	+1.44
Cuddapah	29.87	+.02	81	..	2.60	—1.91
Madras	29.85	+.01	81	..	2.20	—11.87
Bangalore	29.86	+.02	70	..	5.48	—0.20
Coimbore	29.87	+.03	78	..	0.85	—3.15
Trichinopoly	29.86	+.01	81	..	5.50	—5.18
Negapatam	29.86	+.02	82	..	18.04	—17.9

"KHADDAR--TEST OF OUR FITNESS."

PT. SANTANAM ON DUTY OF MODERATES.

NEED FOR GREATER FRANKNESS.

The following is the concluding portion of Pt. Santanam's presidental address at the Provincial Conference held at Batala:—

We find that the public generally is more responsive than ever to the call of the non-co-operation movement. Those who have toured the districts invariably report that the people are as enthusiastic as ever and are willing to carry out any directions given by the Congress and sister committees. A very encouraging sign is that in spite of the great depletion in the ranks of our workers there are new men coming forward to take their place and carry on the work. It is true that these people are not quite as experienced as the ones that have gone before, but it is only a matter of time before they become quite efficient. I would, therefore, exhort everybody present here to carry on this programme as vigorously as ever, and perfect our organisation before thinking of taking any other step onwards. It should not be forgotten that the present constructive programme is only temporary, meant to give us time to acquire fresh strength and greater control over the people, so that, when, at a future time we have to take decisive steps, we might be certain of a united front and might count on the observance of perfect non-violence under all circumstances.

NEF PROGRAMME.

The salient points of the new programme, as you are all aware, are;—

1. Recruitment of members for the Congress Committees and collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund.
2. Removal of untouchability.
3. Promotion of unity among all classes.
4. Effective boycott of foreign cloth and encouragement of Swadeshi.
5. Stoppage of drink evil.
6. Establishment of Panchayats and Arbitration Boards.

Of all these, I consider the encouragement of khaddar and the establishment of Panchayats as the most essential items that we should immediately take up in this Province. I consider that if we achieve perfect success in these two particulars, we are sure to go a long way towards achieving our object. I do not mean to minimise the importance of making Congress members or collecting funds or the question of untouchability. They should all be carried on as vigorously as possible, but I mean to say, that for the immediate future as well as for the distant future we should specially concentrate all our energies on the two items of Panchayats and khaddar. If we do this we can feel perfectly certain that Hindu Muslim unity will follow as a matter of course. You will excuse me if I dilate a little on these two subjects.

KHADDAR.

Mahatma Gandhi's last, message before he went to jail was that the whole country should adopt khaddar, and that khaddar would be the salvation of India. It is very often asked how khaddar would bring about swaraj, and people wonder that Mahatma Gandhi attaches so much importance to it. They are willing to admit its economic utility, but are doubtful of its political value. I can only say that those who raise this objection have not grasped the full significance of the non-co-operation movement. To me the beauty of this movement lies in the fact that it is not only a weapon whereby we can force the Bureaucracy to surrender its power, but is also a means whereby we might perfect ourselves and make ourselves fit to exercise that power when we do obtain it. If we have lost our liberty it is because we deserved to lose it, and English domination of India was achieved, not by the strength of England's arm, but by the weakness of the Indian people. The non-co-operation movement aims at removing all the evils inherent in us, and by strengthening ourselves, *ipso facto*, weaken the forces that have overpowered us. The extent to which we succeeded in removing the root cause of the evil will also be the extent to which we can hope for success. Internal dissensions, lack of self-reliance, and weakening of the social fabric, drove us into the arms of the foreigner who came to India originally for purely comercial purposes. He took advantage of our weakness to establish his domination, but the object of this domination, was purely commercial gain. He perpetuated his rule in India, not because of any altruistic motives or any lust for mere political power but simply with the object of exploitation of the abundant resources of India for the benefit of England. If we would only grasp sufficiently clearly the patent fact that Englishmen would not care to rule India if it were not for material advantages, and that political domination is of little attraction to the Englishmen except as a means for finding markets for the products of their own country we would have gone a long way indeed in correctly diagnosing the political illness we are suffering from. It is because we had not thoroughly understood this, that, for the last 35 years nearly, we had been frittering away our energies and wasting away our strength in directing our endeavours to trying to obtain small concessions here and there in the machinery of the Government of the country. The very methods by which England consolidated her power in India ought to furnish us with a lesson as to how we ought to proceed to achieve self-government for ourselves. You might be quite sure that, if England could only dictate the commercial policy of India, she would to-morrow grant us full powers in all other directions, and it is because she is afraid that, with the loss of political power and domination, she would loss the right of controlling the commercial policy, that she is determined not to let us get the right of governing ourselves. It follows, therefore, that our first object, if we would overcome the opposition of the English Government to our right to rule ourselves, ought to be to remove the temptation that is before her, and demonstrate once for all, that India is no longer going to let herself be exploited of her resources. If, by a voluntary effort, we were to adopt khaddar and bring about a complete boycott of foreign cloth, and thus save about sixty crores of rupees going out of India annually to enrich England, while all the time we possess the raw materials, the labour and the skill to work them into finished products for our own needs, this would be an indisputable proof that we have made up our minds to be no longer mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. Moreover, this will be a further proof of the solidarity that the nation has attained, for lack of which, we have hitherto been a subject nation. It will further be a demonstration of the fact that we have got rid of that feeling of helplessness and dependence on others that has been our bane hitherto. That is why the day that the whole of India is clad in cloth of our own manufacture and the import of foreign cloth ceases absolutely, that day will usher in Swaraj. To achieve the boycott of foreign cloth we will have to be quite united and all the communities in India will have to work hand in hand and this common effort will promote our unity as nothing else will. This is the political significance of the khaddar movement, and who can deny, that apart from its economic aspects, it has got a political side to it of great potency?

PANCHAYATS.

The other item of the programme that we ought to pay our greatest attention to immediately, is the formation of Panchayats. Luckily, in the Punjab, the old social polity, with the village as the unit and the village organisation, more or less, self-sufficient for the people of the village, is not entirely dead, perhaps because the Punjab was the Province which was the last to come under the English domination. The Panchayats were the special feature of the ancient village communities, and even today, inspite of the ramifications of the British Courts of justice, many cases are decided by the people among themselves. But the Panchayats which exist now-a-days are mostly on a communal basis, or more properly speaking, on a caste basis. We ought to revive the village Panchayat so as to wean the people from that most reprehensible of tastes, a love of litigation. The peasantry in the Punjab, which is perhaps more prosperous than the peasantry in any other part of India, wastes a good deal of its hard earned money in litimation, which not only ruins them financially, but is a fruitful sources of crime and hatred and enmity. There is no doubt that, if Panchayats become the rule, the Government revenue would be affected and even more so the Government prestige. That is perhaps the reason why, a dead set is being made against the Panchayat movement spreading. But we ought to understand, that this movement is one which will conduce most to the moral, social and material well-being of the people and so we ought to persevere in it, inspite of any amount of opposition. The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has, happily, taken this matter in hand ,though perhaps late in the day, and rules are being drafted for the guidance of the Panchayats. They will be published soon, and I trust that every worker will devote a large part of his time to establishing Panchayats and encouraging them. For those who desire Hindu-Muslim unity, this ought to appeal very much, as the Panchayats will be an effective means of checking and minimising inter-communal disputes.

I have dilated a good deal on the unhappy condition of affairs in this Province due to the policy of repression adopted by the Government, but I cannot pass on without making mention of the still more unhappy lot of our long suffering brethern of the Frontier Province, who, in the Congress scheme at least, it joined with us. If repression and suppression of the liberties and rights of the people in the Punjab has become rather epidemic, this state of affairs is endemic in the Frontier Province. As a correspondent writing to the "Tribune" aptly puts it. "It is a patent fact that this unfortunate province is practically a dumb province. There are no newspapers, nor any associations which give expression to its grievances, troubles or pains. The Government is keeping the Province muzzled and gagged, on the excuse that any agitation, even if justifiable and well meaning, is liable to have a sinister effect on the transborder tribesmen. The very word 'agitation' is considered to be synonymous with sedition and crime. Even attempts to expose the high-handedness of officials and the police, in individual cases, as also of the Jirga, are suppressed." Those who are at all acquainted with the state of affairs in the Frontier Province, and the practical military dictatorship that has ben established there, will agree that this description is, if anything, an understatement of the case.

But at the same time, the aspiration of a people for political emancipation cannot be killed by mere repression. That our brethren in the Frontier Province are as keenly alive to the political awakening as we are here, is evident from the reception given to the Prince of Wales in Peshawar. Without any effort and without much preparation, Peshawar on that occasion observed a complete hartal, inspite of the best efforts of the officials and the police to keep the shops open. It was the one place in the whole of India where our "benign" Government thought fit to take His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, through the Indian section of the town, perhaps because they thought they had coerced and frightened the people into an amount of "loyalty", sufficient to satisfy their needs, and perhaps, mislead the Prince. But Peshawar, though it might be situated in one extreme corner of India and though it might be kept in military subjection, is throbbing with the same new life as pervades the cities in the heart of India and therefore it made up its mind to have none of the official dictation on such an occasion. It is said, that when the Prince passed through the bazaar not a shop was open and the people cried "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai." What a remarkable proof of the widespread nature of our movement and the hold that Mahatmaji has on the minds of the people, irrespective of caste or creed! If the Bureaucracy would only learn the lesson, this unexpected and singular demonstration ought to teach it that the desire for liberty and self-government is not the result of a fictious or superficial agitation, but comes from the innermost hearts of the people.

A WORD TO MODERATES.

I have taken a good deal of your time, but there are so many burning questions of the day expected to be dealt with in an address of this nature, and it is very difficult to confine the remarks within a short compass. There are many subjects I have omitted altogether, and those that I have touched I have discussed very superficially, as was inevitable in the circumstances. I crave your indulgence for all the shortcomings. Though I feel I have taxed your patience a good deal, still, I cannot close without a word to our Moderate friends, some of whom have very kindly accepted our invitation to be present at this Conference.

By "Moderates" I mean all that class of people who are not openly with us now, working with us side by side. Such a use of the word for all the people included in this definition is perhaps not justifiable, but still I stick to it merely for convenience. This will naturally include men of different categories. First there is the class of persons who are thoroughly in sympathy with our movement, who believe in non-co-operation, who believe in the programme as laid down by the Congress, but who, for various reasons, are unable to make all the sacrifices expected of them. In this category will be included all the lawyers who cannot give up their practice; the merchants who cannot give up their trade in foreign cloth and the reises and title holders who cannot come over to us and work with us openly. To all these, I wish to say on your behalf and mine own, that we sympathise with them in their difficult position and though we cannot approve of their attitude, we are full of hope that sooner or later, sooner perhaps than later, they will take the plunge and range themselves alongside of us. At the same time, I would tell them that even as it is there is a lot of good work that they can do without coming actually into the lime light. All he lawyers and merchants can actively help in the new constructive programme before the country in a quite way. We invite their co-operation, and we hope that they will respond to it, considering that there is no difference of opinion amongst us. It is to be regratefully admitted that they, as a rule, have not given as much help as they could in the past 18 months; but I am not without hope that they will do much better in the future.

EFFICACY OF N. C. O.

There is a second class which, though believing in the principle of Non-co-operation as an effecive political weapon, does not believe in the programme as laid down, either as practicable or as expedient. They desire Swaraj, and admit it would be most foolish to expect to get self-government as a sort of gift from the ruling nation. They agree with us that we will have to work and strive hard for it; but they do not believe in the efficacy of some of the steps we have adopted. To these I would only say "If the success we have achieved already by means of programme has not convinced you of the still greaerer succes we can achieve with the hearty co-operation of all like you, then it were, indeed, vain to hope that any arguments of mine will convince you. But while there are so many points of agreement between you and us there is no earthly reason why you should not join hands with us whenever it is possible. The greatest dis-service that you are doing at this moment is by remaining passive, as your passivity gives an occasion to the Government to say, that your class is really in sympathy with it and its actions. The least that you can do, therefore, is to make clear to the world and to the bureaucracy, in all possible ways, that the Government is mistaken in considering you to be tacitly its supporters, or at least not in sympathy with us. You should make it clear that if you are not avowed non-co-operators, it is only because of a slight difference of opinion as to the methods adopted and not because of any active sympathy with, much less appreciation of the present from of Government. If you would only go a little further and, without sacrificing your principle or your conscience, would give us all legitimate help possible, we will have great reason indeed to be satisfied.

BELIEVER'S IN 'SLOW STAGES.'

There is a third class which does not believe in non-co-operation, which, while desiring ultimate self-government, believes that it can only be achieved by slow stages, by means of 'constitutional agitation" and who, perhaps, honestly believe that non-co-operation is an extreme expedient entirely unnecessary under the circumstances. They are welcome to their belief, but we have a right to expect of them that they should not, in all fairness, shut their eyes to the practical demonstrations that are being given by us from day to day, of the efficacy and chances of success of the Non-Co-operation movement, and of the inadequacy of the methods they cling to. They will pardon me if I say that they should avoid giving the impression that they are one with the bureaucracy or, at any rate, of being considered to be blind supporters of the Government. I know for a fact that most of them are not, and that they would be prepared to criticize boldly, and indeed, severely, such actions of the Government as they disapprove of. But unfortunately they very often keep quiet when they ought to protest and thus give occassions for misapprehension of their attitude. There are some politicians of very old standing among them, who are entitled to our respect for the long and meritorious public services; but do they think they are doing the right thing at the present moment by maintaining a non-commital attitude? It is surely permissible to ask of them whether they are with the bureaucracy in the present policy of wholesale repression, and the brutal and uncivilised methods adopted by it to suppress the Non-Co-operation, Khilafat and Gurdwara movements? I am sure they are not, and I consider it their duty to speak out their disapproval. I am also certain that they are anxious to prevent any misuse of power. But are they discharging their duty? I hope our friends of this class will ponder over these questions deeply and do their duty according to their lights.

NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR.

Before I finish I would appeal to you all assembled here, workers as well as sympathisers, to go away from this Conference with a heart full of joy and hope, with your faith in the ultimate destiny of India strengthened by the free and frank exchange of views and opinions that you will be having to-day and in the succeeding days. There is no cause for despair, so long as each person is prepared to do his duty, so long as the spirit of self-sacrifice is not dead in this country, and so long as the love of freedom burns brightly in every bosom. Our achievements might be small or great, but remember that, very often, the beauty of an action and the merit of it lies in the endeavour itself and not in the fruits thereof. If non-violent non-co-operation is the right thing to do, then whether we succeed or we fail ought to be no matter of consequence to us I would only quote a verse on this point from Shirmat Bhagwadgita and I hope that every one of you will imbibe the true spirit underlying these words of Sri Krishna:—

"Thy business is with action only, never with its fruits; so let not the fruit of action be thy motive, nor be thou to inaction attached."

BANDE MATARAM.

ALL INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

INVITED TO GAYA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 28.

The Behar Provincial Khilafat Committee met at the Anjumany Islamiah Hall, Patna, on Tuesday the 25th instant for transaction of the business of the Committee. The following were amongst the resolutions passed:—

The Behar Provincial Khilafat Committee tenders its respectful congratulations to Mahatma Gandhi on his imprisonment and places on record its sense of profound gratitude to him for his untiring and selfless labours for Islam and the Khilafat. This Committee further assures Mahatmaji the solid support of the Musalmans in the prosecution of the programme set by him before the country on the eve of his imprisonment.

This meeting of the Behar Provincial Khilafat Committee while congratulating Dr. Syed Mahmed on his imprisonment, in the cause of Islam places on record its humble and heartfelt gratitude for his self-sacrificing labours in the cause of Islam and the Khilafat.

MOULVI KHURSHED HUSSAIN.

This meeting while offering its cordial welcome to its Hon. Secretary, Moulvi Khurshed Hussain on his release from the prison, places on record the invaluable sciences rendered by him to Islam, and his enthusiastic defence of individual and National Civil rights culminating in his patient suffering of an unjust term of imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and Commends his glorious example to Young Behar.

This Committee expends a cordial welcome to the All-India Khilafat Conference to hold its annual session this year at Gaya.

PARIS PROPOSALS.

The Behar Provincial Khilafat Committee in Meeting Assembled places on record its deep sense of indignation at the terms of the peace conference of Paris, and is of opinion that these terms are practically identical with those of the Treaty of Sevres, and betray bias in favour of Greece at the expense of Turkey. This Committee holds that the terms proposed will not pacify the Islamic would in as much as they are silent about the facts of Jagiatul-Arab and as such cannot be accepted as a true solution of the Khilafat Question. The Committee further considers that the terms are in direct Kolation of the Commandments of Islam: and are proposed with the sole object of humiliating and breaking up Turkey and striking a blow at the holy religion of Islam. This meeting further strongly supports the views of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay and its president Haji Jan Md. Mian Chotani and other leaders expressed repeatedly in their manifestoes as focussing the views of the Indain Muslim public opinion.

"PUT THE ENGLISHMEN AND THE MODERATES AT EASE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. Sarma, seems to be much puzzled at the injuction of the Mahatma on the eve of his departure to gaol, namely, "put the Englishmen and the moderates at ease." His difficulty is that the cannot understand how we can put the Englishmen and the moderates at ease inasmuch as the Gandhi Cap acts on them as a red rag on the maddened bull. Well, I should like to ask Mr. Sarma if we are going to compromise our national honor in order to enlist he approbation of the foreigner and his henchmen. Let the Gandhi Cap be a red rag to hem: Why should we be annoyed, much less excited and irritated? Our principle is to exchange Love for hatred; why can't we apply this principle in this case? Mahatma Gandhi in asking us to put these gentry at ease could only have meant that we should not harbour any hatred towards them oven though they irritate and good us to violence. We should not be their dupes; we should regard them with calm dignity and forbearance, and should rather suffer all the humiliations heaped upon us than raise a hand or utter an angry word against them. By allowing our opponents to do their worst, by allowing them to strangle this movement of purification in their own way, by allowing them to try to thwart the national aspirations by striking terror in our hearts, in short, by allowing them to do whatever they think fit, are we not leaving them at their ease? Thus there is no question of abandoning the Constructive Programme, inasmuch as by carrying it out completely in a peaceful and non-violent manner we are not only putting our opponents at ease, but also the Mahatma in his peaceful seclusion. The dilemma of your correspondent obviously is the child of his own confused thoughts. The moment we have purged ourselves of all the evil passions that sway our minds from time to time, the moment we have suffered our humiliations without a rancour in our heart, that moment an on we have passed a trying ordeal and emerged fresh and victorious with reinvigorated zeal to inherit the glorious legacy of the India of the past!—Yours, etc.

C. E. S.

MODIFICATION OF CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

NAGPUR CITIZENS' STRONG DISAPPROVAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 2.

A meeting of the citizens of Nagpur was held at Chitnis Park on Sunday 30th April to express disapproval of the report of the sub-committee appointed by Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee to suggest modifications in the Congress programme. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj presided. The audience numbered about seven thousand. Leaders of the old Maharastra Party were present in full force. Moulvi Samiullah Khan, a leader of the Non-co-operation party, moved the following resolution:—This meeting of the citizens of Nagpur expresses its strong disapproval of the report published in newspapers of the Sub-committee appointed by the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee to suggest modifications in the present programme of the Indian National Congress, inasmuch as the said report goes entirely against the principles underlying the main items of the programme of non-violent Non-co-operation, which the nation adopted after full deliberation at Calcutta, Nagpur and Ahmedabad and in which the nation has developed full confidence. As under the said programme, it has made tremendous and unprecedented progress towards its goal. This meeting further urges upon the Provincial Congress Committee to totally reject the sub-committee's report and to carry out in all its details the constructive programmes passed at Bardoli and Delhi.

SUB-COMMITTEE REPORT CRITICISED.

In moving the above resolution Moulvi Samiullah Khan in a speech of about one hour and a half criticised the whole Sub-committee report, item by item, and dwelt on the futility of and danger in making any modifications in the present non-violent Non-co-operation programme. It may be added that the Sub-committee report attacks the very principles underlying the Non-co-operation programme and suggests radical modifications in it, such as the giving up of the boycott of councils, of Government schools and of law courts. The resolution was seconded by Sjt. P. P. Ambulkar, Superintendent, Asahayoga Ashram, Nagpur.

Sjt. Abhyankar, barrister, a leader of the old Maharashtra Party then spoke for one hour and a quarter in support of the Sub-committee report. He was followed by Dr. B. S. Moonje, General Secretary Provincial Congress Committee, who is supposed to be the principal framer of the Sub-committee report and who in a speech of about half an hour dwelt at length on his differences with the Congress programme.

Moulvi Natik then spoke in favour of the resolution followed by Dr. M. R. Cholkar against it. There were several other speakers waiting on either side but as it had already grown late and the subject had been fully thdeshed out, the President called upon Moulvi Samiullah Khan to reply. On votes being taken about twenty voted against the resolution and the remaining several thousands all in favour of it. The President declared the resolution passed by an overwhelming majority.

FRESH ELECTIONS DEMANDED.

Next Sjt. V. S. Dandekar of the Asahayoga Ashram moved:—Whereas the Provincial Congress Committee has not favourably considered the resolution passed by the public meeting held at this very place on 13th. April asking the Provincial Congress Committee to hold fresh elections for the various Congress committees in the Province and whereas the public has lost all confidence in the present Congress committees and feels that it is absolutely necessary immediately to hold fresh elections, this meeting reaffirms the resolution of the 13th April and urges the Provincial Congress Committee and the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to arrange for fresh elections in the Province. The resolution was seconded by Nararatna M. S. Dekate and on votes being taken was declared passed unanimously, as none voted against it.

In his summing up Seth Jamnalal Bajaj explained the circumstances of the Bardoli resolutions, reminded the audience of some undertakings given by leaders of the old Maharastra Party at Ahmedabad and removed certain misunderstandings about Mrs. C. R. Das's speech and several other matters that had crept in during the discussion. He also explained the importance of the use of Khadi and impressed upon the people the necessity of love, sacrifice, purity and fairness in the movement.

A Madras message says a collision occurred on Monday night on the Body Guard Road near Hutton Bridge, between two motor busses, resulting in injuries to six persons.

The Sixth Session of the "Akhil Agari Duyati Parishad" will be held on Monday the 8th May, 1922, at 11 a.m. at Phophati-K-Mahim was Safala station.

LORD WILLINDON'S FEAR OF POLITICS.

NO SERIOUS DISTRESS IN MALABAR!

(Associated Press.)

OOTACAMUND, May 2.

His Excellency Lord Wellingdon in laying the foundation stone of a new Y.M.C.A. building concluded his speech as follows:—Since I hive been in Madras I have already had occasion to thank the members of your society for your labours in the south of India in your social work which is carried on from an absolutely non-political stand-point, your object, as I understand it, being to help individuals without reference to race, caste or creed or political opinion. I emphasise this point to-day for I read with some anxiety lately a letter written by a gentleman, who is, I understand, an officer of your Association, which expressed very strong opinions on certain action which has been lately taken by a local government. I am glad to say that I have been reassured of your non-political status by your general secretary and have been informed that Mr. Popley wrote his letter to express his personal opinion alone and that opinion in no way reflected the general position of your Association. I must, however, add this observation I think it is likely that there may be some difficulty and some misunderstanding of the work of this or any other adminsitrative organisation if its officials are allowed to express personal opinions, which seem to be at complete variance with the basic principles of the Y. M. C. A.

I should like too to take this opportunity of expressing as the head of the Government my grateful thanks to your Association for the help it has given to the Government to restore to the normal the tragic conditions in Malabar in consequence of the Malabar rebellion and trust we may continue to have your valuable assistance until the work of reconstruction is completely accomplished. In this conection I should like to read a short extract from a letter I received a few days ago from the Collector of Malabar, Mr. Ellis, an officer whom Government completely trust to work harmoniously with your own and other charitable organisations so as to secure as far as possible relief from the inevitable distress which must follow such an upheaval as has occurred in that area. There is so much loose and illinformed talk going on in this matter that I think it well that public should learn the true situation from the officer actually conducting affairs.

THE REAL SITUATION.

He writes as follows:—

"Conditions in the district you will be glad to know are still quite satisfactory. If only we could catch the rebels still at large things would soon settle down. I am glad to say I have so far failed to find any serious distress. I quite anticipate that there may be some in the months before harvest but I should be surprised if it turns out in the end to be much less than was anticipated. However, I am making arrangements in co-operation with the relief committee for a supply of rice and for relief works and I hope adequate help would be forthcoming if the necessity does arise."

I merely read this to show that Mr. Ellis if fully alive to the necessities of the situation and that the position at the present is not so serious as some ill-informed people would have the public believe it to be. I have but one word to add. I think I am right in saying that one of the main purposes of your Association is to spread good feeling, good understanding trust and confidence among all people amongst whom you work. There can be no more fruitful field for your labour than this country at the present juncture If you can assist us to get rid of this sense of distrust and bitterness of feeling which we all know and regret exists now not only between two races but also between different communities of Indian themselves. If you can help us to secure that good will and co-operation amongst all who will get rid of the strife and antagonism that we see all around us and enable us to combine in working for common purpose the highest and best interests of the people of this country, then indeed your Association will have laid us all under as great an obligation as you did during the long years of the great War. Most sincerely I hope that this building, when erected may advance the good work of the Y.M.C.A. and prove a very real help in promoting the activities of your Association.

TRIAL OUTSIDE MARTIAL LAW AREA.

GRANT OF WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 2.

Their Lordships Chief Justice Oldfield and Justice Coutts Trotter disposed of an application for writ of *habeas-corpus* made on behalf of one Govindan Nair and another Raman Nair convicted by the Summary Court sitting at Palghat. They granted the writ of *habeas-corpus* on the ground that the trial took place outside the Martial Law Area and directed the prisoners to be brought before the High Court.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN MADRAS

A GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 2.

In pursuance of an undertaking given by the Minister of Development in the Legislative Council in November last, the Governor has apointed a committee consisting of twenty official and non-official gentlemen under the presidency of Mr. Couchman to enquire and draw up a comprehensive scheme for an organised system of industrial and technical education to meet the present, and reasonably the future needs of the Presidency.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 5.

The Mail Steamer "Maleva" with the outward mails of the 20th ultimo is expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

First L.B. and C.Ss. Examination Results, University Hall, 4 p.m.

The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Nausari Building 3 p.m.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 62-68 Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

The s.s. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Esplanade Road. 1-30 p.m. the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, presiding.

MAIL STEAMER.

The Mail Steamer "Kaesar I Hind" has on board the outward mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 3rd instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per S.S. "Malwa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday the 5th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Umona" Via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 P.M. to-day (Thursday).

EXCURSION BY SCOUTS OF C. E. WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A party of 27 scouts of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institution, under the leadership of their Scout-master Mr. Tawkar, was on an excursion to the Parbhadevi sea shore, on Sunday the 30th April 22.

The scouts assembled at headquarters at the appointed time, 6 a.m. and set out marching at the command.

They pitched a tent, prepared a shed for cooking, prepared tea and cooked rice & curry. Wheat cakes were also supplied. They played games and took sea baths in the morning and evening.

The scouts enjoyed the whole day in the camp in a scout-like way and marched home and were dismissed at headquarters, at 6 p.m.

WAY TO KNOW RAILWAY RULES.

The Hon Jt. Secretary of the Indian Passengers and traffic Relief Association writes, Since the public meeting held on Saturday the 22nd April last protesting against the increase in Railway Rates and against other grievances, many inquiries have been received in the office of the above association for the bookles containing rules and regulation which a passenger wishing to hold his rights ought to know. We have, therefore to notify this for public information that the book in two parts can be had at the office of the above Association 11, Bank Street, Fort, at 3 as. (one anna & six pies for each part) per copy. Books are not sent by V.P.P. therefore postal Stamps of 4 annas should be sent.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE RADIANT CLUB DIVISION.

The 3rd Annual report of the work done by the Radiant Club Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Bombay Corps, shows that the Division has been able to continue its various activites with success Members offered their services whenever required and responded to many calls irrespective of caste and creed and at all hours as far as possible. And it is gratifying to note that the services thus rendered were very much appreciated.

The Division had sent volunteers to render First-Aid to the injured in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament at Bombay. They were also on duty at the time of the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. At the request of the President of the Alandi Municipality a squad of 15 Members with the Divisional Surgeon and Ag. Divisional Superintendent in charge was sent to Alandi to render First-aid and alleviate the sufferings of the pilgrims who muster there in thousands, coming from various different parts of the country. The Squad was on duty there for 4 days from 24th November to 27th November 1921 and treated about 24 cases of different sorts.

In last March a squad of 4 men with the 1st Ambulance Officer G. S. Kothare in charge was sent to Calcutta to compete for the All India Ambulance Shield.

The Financial position of the Division is not yet satisfactory. An appeal is therefore made to the public to lend their helping hand in this noble work.

AN EX-DRIVER'S DESPERATION.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER LOCO-SUPERINTENDENT.

A sensational incident occurred yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock at the Parel Railway Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway when John Flanagan, an ex-driver of the railway attempted to murder Mr. F. J. Page, Loco Superintendent of the Parel Workshop of the Company with a revolver.

It is reported that while Mr. Page was alighting from the train at Parel Station, Flanagan, who had been waiting for him, approached him and talked to him with regard to his (Flanagan's) dismissal. Flanagan was dismissed from service about six months back and he had been making repeated attempts to be re-employed but without success. Mr. Page, being in a hurry to go to his office did not wait to speak to Flanagan, but continued walking towards the Railway Workshop. No sooner did Mr Page reach the level crossing gates than Flanagan, who was following him, took out his revolver and fired two shots in rapid succession at him. Mr. Page, as a result of the shots, received two bullet wounds on his back and staggered for some time, and as he was falling, he was held up by the people who were near him. Flanagan once again came to look at Mr. Page's face and finding him conscious is said to have pointed his revolver to fire a third shot. He was caught then and there and made over to the Railway Police.

Mr. Page was removed to the European General Hospital where his condition is stated to be serious.

Mr. B. N. Athavale Ag. Third Presidency Magistrate, on being informed, went to the Hospital and recorded the dying deposition of Mr. Page. The accused John Flanagan was present at the hospital. Mr. Page could not speak anything and the doctors would not allow him to do so. On being questioned, Mr. Page could only make gestures and pointed to Flanagan.

Flanagan was charged with attempt to murder before Mr. Athavle, when a remand for ten days was granted to make further enquiries.

GOVT. HOUSE NEWS.

Their Excellencies Visitors' Books will be kept out at Government House Mahableshwar each day except Sundays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. commencing on Friday the 12th instant.

THE CHARKHA MOVEMENT.

NEED FOR SOUNDER ORGANISATION.

Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta writes:—It will be quite suicidal for the great movement which we are persuing not to see our weakness. Since the incarceration of Mahatmaji I am very carefully trying to study the faith of our politically-minded leaders in the Charkha Movement. Though some of them have preached sermons exhorting the public to use Khadar, some of them have attended Swadeshi Stores to personally sell Khadi, I still doubt whether they have got the fullest faith in the Charkha movement which the ordinary people have. If they had got the fullest faith, they would have seriously taken up the movement long ago. They would have framed ere this, a scheme whereby the introduction of the Charkha would have been universal. I have thought over and over again why politically-minded leaders have not till now taken the Charkha movement seriously, and I have come to the conclusion that they have not properly studied the potentialities of the Charkha. In order to give an idea of the economic powers of the Charkha I give here some statistics from the annual report of one of the Indian States. Balasinore is a Second Class State and its people are holding their conference on the 14th inst. a which I have been asked to preside. While I was studying the statistics from its annual report, I came across the statistics of its imports and exports. This small State having an annual income of 2 lacs of rupees, Imports about 6,500 maunds of foreign cloth and it pays for it 5,95,000 rupees. The State exports 60,000 maunds of Cotton and obtains as its price Rs. 1,84,000. These 60,000 maunds of cotton are crude cotton. Out of 60,000 maunds of crude cotton they can get 20,000 maunds of pure cotton, if the cotton is ginned there. If the cotton is ginned by hand gin they can get as follows:—

		Rs.
Cost of Labour of ginning	...	30,000
Cotton Seeds 40,000 maunds at Rs. 2 a mound	...	80,000
Pure Cotton 20,000 maunds at Rs. 15 a maund	...	3,00,000
Total	...	4,10,000

Thus if they only gin by hand-gins 60,000 maunds of crude cotton they will realise Rs. 4,10,000 instead of Rs. 1,84,000 which they now get for 60,000 maunds of crude cotton. That is a gain of Rs. 2,26,000.

Now if the Balasinore people instead of importing foreign cloth of the quantity of 6,500 maunds, worth Rs. 5,95,000, take to Charkha and if for preparing the required quantity of cloth, they use 7,000 maunds of cotton from their 20,000 maunds of pure cotton they would save as follows:—

		Rs.
Labour of ginning	...	30,000
Cotton seeds	... ...	80,000
Saving of of 6,500 maunds of foreign cloth	... ...	5,95,000
13,000 maunds of cotton, which remained after they used 7,000 maunds for producing locally required Khadar.		
Labour of spinning and weaving 7,000 maunds of cotton	...	1,40,000
Total	...	10,10,000

The cost of 7,000 maunds consumed for preparing the Khaddar for local use is not taken into account.

Thus if they prepare 7,000 maunds of Khaddar for local use they will save Rs. 8,56,000 instead of 1,84,000 rupees which they now get by selling away crude cotton of the quantity of 60,000 maunds.

The State of Balasinore has a population of 45,000 souls. If out of 9 souls one takes to Charkha they will have 5000 Charkhas in the State. If one Charkha spins 15 to 17 tolas of Cotton daily in a month's time about 12 Srs. will be spun and in one year about 3¾ maunds will be spun. According to this calculation 5000 Charkhas will spin about 18 to 20 thousands maunds of Cotton. If after taking away 7,000 maunds of Yarn for their own required Khaddar they sell the remaining 13 thousand maunds of Yarn they will get as follows:—

		Rs.
Labour of ginning	...	30,000
Cotton seeds	... ...	80,000
Saving of 6,500 maunds of foreign cloth	... ...	5,95,000
13,000 maunds of Yarn	...	3,90,000
If they prepare Khadi out of 13,000 maunds of Yarn they will earn	... ...	1,30,000
Total	...	12,25,000

Thus they will realise 12,25,000 rupees if they gin, spin and weave 20,000 maunds of Cotton instead of Rs. 1,84,000 which they now realise by selling away crude cotton of the quantity of 60,000 maunds. They pay the cost of their consumption of 7,000 maunds of cloth out and out.

These calculations will show clearly that at present they exchange 60,000 maunds of crude cotton plus Rs. 4,00,000 to buy 6,500 maunds of foreign cloth. This is how they exchange.

		Rs.
6,500 maunds of foreign cloth worth	... ...	5,95,000
Less Price of 60,000 maunds of Crude cotton	...	1,84,000
Total	...	4,11,000

By taking to hand-gins, Charkha and hand looms instead of losing 4,11,000 rupees plus 40,000 maunds of crude cotton (out of 60,000 maunds they keep 20,000 maunds of crude cotton perparing their own Khaddar), they will earn in all Rs. 12,25,000.

Thus a gross extra income of Rs. 27 per head will accrue for the whole of population of 40,000 souls if they stop importing foreign cloth and prepare Khaddar out of their own cotton by introducing only 5,000 Charkhas.

I am not giving at present these figures to advise either the Balasinore State or its people but I give them because I want to give an idea to our politically minded leaders how much India must be losing if such a small State loses Rs. 12,00,000 and more in one year by simply ignoring the ginning, spinning and weaving industry; another reason for giving these figures it that I want to impress upon the mind of those leaders what the Charkha can achieve. Let advocates of re-entering the Councils pause and ponder.

But I am afraid these politically minded leaders will not mind the Charkha because they are habituated to talk and indulge in discussions of political theories only. They do not know how to work. If instead of wasting their time and energy after fruitless discussion they go to the mofussil and mix with the people and explain to them the necessity of introducing Charkhas in every home they will soon find the Charkha is the best weapon to get political powers also. I am afraid as long as the reins of the Charkha movement are in the hands of the politically minded workers, no substantial good will come out. The movement must be in the hands of those who know how to introduce any industry or business in any given sphere. For our present purpose we want men, who have genuine love for Mahatmaji who have full faith in the power of Charkha, who know human nature, who have original thinking, who know how to introduce business methods in taking work from the people and who can wander from place to place ceaselessly. In my next I shall deal with the scheme Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj has submitted to the Congress Committee.

JUSTICE IN HASTE.

EX-PARTE ORDERS ON SALEM WORKERS.

The following order was served on six well-known temperance workers of Salem on the 27th April:—

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me that the marginally noted individuals who are non-cooperators hold meetings about leasing cocoanut and palmyra trees for tapping for toddy, boycott them and prohibit the village washermen, chaklars and other menials from doing services to them and commit all sorts of mischief, annoyance and intimidation in pursuance of the non-cooperation movement, to the innocent and law-abiding citizens whose sufferings under these influential and moneyed people have increased to such an extent that there is danger of an imminent breach of the peace, I do hereby prohibit under section 144 Cr. P. C. the said individuals from holding such meetings and doing such acts as referred to above in any of the villages within the limits of the jurisdiction of this court.

As the occasion is one of emergency the order is passed "exparte."

Stationary Second Class Magistrate Tirachengode.

SERIOUS ROCKBURST IN MYSORE MINE

(Associated Press.)

OORGAUM, May 2.

A serious rockburst occurred on Monday morning east of Edgar Shaft Mysore Mine. Four persons missing believed entombed. Three serious and twenty including Italian miner Loidi slightly injured A considerable material damage was done underground.

LOCAL BOARD SECONDARY TEACHERS IN SIND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whereas the Government was pleased to grant provisional Allowance to the public servants from January 1920 until the revision schemes of pays are sanctioned for them, the Local Board Secondary teachers were denied the same perhaps under the argument that they are not paid from Provisional Revenues. Does this argument hold good in relation to the principle under which the said allowance was sanctioned? Did the high prices affect only those public servants who were paid from Provisional Revenue and no other class of public servants. Is it not a strange to find that even the English teachers attached to some L. B. Primary institutions on account of the A. V. classes attached to these institutions, are given the benefit of the said allowance, although they are temporarily appointed and have no better qualification? Does not this stand as a proof of unequal treatment?

When the schemes of pay for the Educational Department and the Government High School teachers were sanctioned in the year 1920, a hope that something would also be done for L. B. Secondary teachers, was extended to them but the financial years of 1920 and 1921 came to a close and the hope was blasted as there was no result whatsoever. Meantime—i.e. in November 1920—fortune favoured the Drawing teachers of the L. B. institutions, who were working side by side with the other teachers and they got their pay revised from Rs. 40—60 to Rs. 60-100). Though nobody can grudge this concession to the Drawing teachers, yet one can easiiy perceive that the principle under which the reform was made for Drawing teachers, was ignored altogether in respect of L. B. Secondary teachers; was not the question of high prices similar in the cases of both or was it only the Drawing teachers working side by side and in the same institutions, who were affected by the High Cost of living? Or does a Drawing teacher possess better qualification than an ordinary undergraduate teacher, that he should start with Rs. 60 and the undergraduate on Rs. 40? Every body will admit that the undergraduate teacher stands far ahead of the ordinary Drawing teacher and his responsibility is greater and his duty more delicate than the latter

Let us now compare the fate of Local Board Secondary teachers with that of the clerks and Government High School teachers. What do we find? A final scheme for the clerks with retrospective effect from 1920 and two schemes within the course of the year in the case of High School teachers; the last and final scheme sanctioned from April 1921. Though the Local Board secondary teachers graduates and undergraduates stand in no way inferior to the above classes in any respect, yet they are not given any reform. It must also be borne in mind that while most Government servants enjoy the prospects of pension in old age, the Local Board secondary teachers have no such prospects nor is there any provision whatsoever of bonus etc. Should not under these circumstances this class of teachers deserve more consideration than the Government servants referred to?

It is sincerely honed that the present Director of Public Instruction Poona who is reported to be a broad minded and sympathetic Officer and who when he was lately Educational Inspector in Sind recognized that such a reform was essentially needed in the Local Board Institutions of Sind will extend his kind sympathies by moving the Government to do the needful for the above teachers.—Yours, etc.

"JUSTICE."

HARASSMENT OF AKALIS.

SOME LATEST INSTANCES.

A press communique issued by the Sironami Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar, states as follows:—

On the morning of 8th April Bhai Kishan Singh of Amritsar, who had to appear in the B. A. Examination this year, was studying in the Nichol Park with several other students sitting here and there. He was approached by a police constable, who asked him to leave the place, as some functions of a girl school was to take place in another part of the garden. B. Kishan Singh removed his seat a little distance, and the policeman departed, apparently satisfied. Shortly after he returned with three or four other constables, and ordered B. Kishan Singh to go away. B. Kishan was preparing to leave when the policemen fell upon him and began to beat him with fists and a stick exclaiming "You black-turbaned people! You always trouble us. This is the treatment to be meted out to you." He was taken to a police tation near by, where the Sub-Inspector threatened to challan him, as a "black-turbaned anarchist." On the intervention of the other students, he was allowed to go as an act of mercy, but not untill he had been detained for two hours and compelled to sign a report of which the contents were not shown to him. It must be remembered that other students, who were either non-Sikhs or not wearing black-turbans were not interfered with. The injuries received by B. Kishan Eingh were examined by two medical men, and the report of this incident attested by three eye-witnesses is in possession of the S. G. P. Committee.

Bhai Ajit Singh, a cloth merchant of Pahla (district Jallundhar), alighted at Ludhiana Ry. Station on the morning of 5th April and was proceeding to the city to buy yarn, when he was detained by some military men iear the Clock Tower and taken to their officer. His name and address were taken down and he was sent under escorst to the *Kotwadi*, where the subedar told the S. I. that the men was to be challaned under section 109, as the order of the Deputy Commissioner was that all Akalis coming from outside districts should be challaned. The police Officer told the Subadar to give the report and bring written orders from the D. C. while the report was being written two more Akalis were brought in. They had been detained on the Ry. Station when they had alighted to change their trains. Bhai Ajit Singh was then asked to get his bona-fides attested by his arhti or commission agent. This was done and yet he was pressed to give a personal security. He refused and affered to go to jail. After great delay he was released on supplying written chits from certain shopkeepers in the city. Similar demand was made from the other two Akalis, but being perfect strangers could not comply.

All this trouble resulted from these men wearing black turbans and Kirpans

Sardar Harbans Singh a very respectable and well-known Sikh merchant of Seistan was detained by police at Ry. Station, Duzdab, on his way to Seistan and was told that he could not proceed on till further orders He, however, communicated direct by were with His Majesty's Consul and got permission. The Balochistan police is troubling the Sikhs, Two Sikhs of Duzdals have been asked to give security simply because, they wore black turbans The business of the Sikh merchants is suffering considerably.

The Secretary, District Gurdwara Committee, Ludhiana, reports that the police searched their office three times without finding anything incriminating. Then the lock of the Committee's post-box was opened and letter removed. Bhai Narain Singh, member of the Nirbhai Akali Jartha who saw this and remonstrated was severely beaten. On acount of this constant harassment the Committee has removed its office to Ahmadgarh, District Ludhiama.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY,

An ordinary meeting of the Benares Mathematical Society was held on the 25th April in the rooms of the Society. Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D.Sc., the president of the Society, was in the chair and among the other members present were some professors of different colleges. Dr. C. V. Raman, M.A., D.Sc., Palit Professor of the Calcutta University, gave a brief account of his recent researches on the cause of the blue colour of the Sky. Dr. Ganesh Prasad read his paper "on the non-uniform convergence of Fourier's series" and Professor Gorakh Prasad read the paper, "on some topics relating to linear partial differential equations," which Dr. J. Hadamard, Member of the Institute of France and Profressor at the University of Paris, had sent to Dr. Ganesh Prasad requesting him to have it published in the journal of the Benares Mathematical Society.

Professor Syama Charan De, was elected to be a member of the Society and Dr. Raman was proposed for membership.

THE WEATHER,

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA May 3.

The western disturbance has given local rain in Kashmir. There has been local rain in Delta, Bengal, Malabar with few falls in Burma, Assam and South-East Madras. Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar three-quarters of an inch, Shillong two, Calicut a half, Tinnevelly three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Kashmir.

Earthquake report:—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about fifteen hundred miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at sixteen hours forty-six minutes yesterday.

MYSORE SOAPS.

We have received several samples of toilet and washing soaps prepared at the Mysore Government Soap Factory, Bangalore. These soaps are manufactured by uptodate scientific processes under expert supervision, and we are told only the prime quality of raw materials is used. The toilet soap especially "Sugandhi" and "Ba-ba Rose" are delicately perfumed, and compare very favourably with some of the best toilet soaps of foreign manufacture.

CHAURI CHAURA ENQUIRY.

A SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

GORAKHPUR, May 2.

In the Chauri Chaura enquiry the prosecution witness Sadhi was a Sub-Inspector. He deposed that on the day of the occurrence he ran away from the Thana with his wife and children as soon as *concur* throwing commenced and took refuge at Ahauki, where he stayed for the whole night. He then identified some eight accused whom he saw, according to his deposition, doing every sort of wrong from "*concur*" throwing to setting fire to Thana and killing the policemen including sub-Inspector. The accused persons he picked out are almost all of them such as witness had known from before. In to-day's identification witness missed one Jagannath and on being given a second chance he picked out two wrong men. Cross examined by the accused Nazar Ali, witness said he saw them killing the sub-Inspector. Witness then said he had sent his wife and children away but himself remained hidden in some Kher belonging to railway and he did that in order to watch the doings of rioters. It was for this reason that he could tell wrongs done by accused persons he named.

Next, Hasan Choukidar of Mundera Bazar in his identification he picked out some three or four wrong men. He said he saw them all throwing *concur*. There were two more unimportant choukidar witnesses to-day.

On two dates 29th April and 1st May court had to watch identification proceedings.

WITNESSES UNABLE TO IDENTIFY ALL ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)

GORAKHPORE, May, 3.

In the Chanri Chaura enquiry, prosecution witness Rameshwar Chaukidar had indentified in previous identification proceedings 22 persons before the enquiring Magistrate. To-day he identified only thirteen. A second chance being given, he identified four more. In his examination in chief, witness said Megnu Tewari, an accused, had a *lathi* in his hand and was beating the policemen. Cross-examined by Meghu, witness said he did not see any body beating the policemen.

Badri Choukidar, another prosecution witness, had indentified thirteen in previous identification. He identified only two the first time and another five in a second chance. Being asked the reason, the witness said he could not identify all persons because most of them had their hairs abnormally grown.

Altogether eight witnesses were put up today. The court then adjourned.

TILAK SWIMMING BATH IN POONA

The Secretary, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, writes under date the 1st May:—

The Deccan Gymkhana, for a long time cherished the ambition of having a Swimming Bath and include Swimming branch membership amongst its several branches. But lately when the site for the Gymkhana Colony was acquired, the Gymkhana found itself in a position to take up the Swimming Bath scheme. Work was commenced about four months ago and a portion of the projected tank is being opened to-day. When the whole tank is completed it will be 350 ft. by 100 ft. in extent, so that at the time of the Gymkhana Tournaments all sorts of swimming competitions could be held in it. But ordinarily this tank will consist of three sections kept well apart from each other, one for gentlemen, another for ladies and a third for children. Besides the Gymkhana hopes to make provision for whole classes of School students to come and get their training on stated days, at stated times. Provision will also be made for giving training in the art of Life Saving on the lines of Life Saving Societies of England and other countries.

As the whole scheme will cost about Rs. 50,000 it is hoped that the public will come forward with liberal donations in order to enable the Gymkhana to make the Swimming Bath an up-to-date and the most useful institution as it ought to be. The tank is to be called the Lokamanya Tilak Swimming Bath in memory of the great patriot, who is known to have been a great lover of swimming. Its inauguration ceremony was performed by Mr. N. C. Kelkar last Sunday.

A TRAGEDY AT OORGAUM MINE,

(Associated Press.)

OORGAUM, May 2.

A sad tragedy resulting in the death of Mr. Vadiah, well-known Indian resident and official of Oorgaum mine occurred last night. It appears that the deceased found a stranger on his verandah and taking him for a thief assauled him whereupon the former is alleged to have stabbed Vadiah with a knife inflicting fatal injuries. It appears the stranger was a Malayalee who had just returned to the district from Malabar and while looking for a friend entered Vadiah's compound by mistake

INDIAN COTTON CROP,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The revised final estimates for cotton crop for the whole of India for the current year show an area 18,436,000 acres and an yield 4,463,000 bales as compared with 21,341,000 and 3,601,000 respectively of the last year.

CONGRESS SECRETARY ILL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May, 3.

The "Daily Express" understands that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, who returned from Calcutta is suffering from fever in Salem.

DARING ROBBERY IN ALLAHABAD.

BANK CLERK ROBBED.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

The following are details of the robbery of the Allahabad Bank clerk:—was a daring day robbery at about half-past one in the day. The Allahabad Bank Head Office sent currency notes, two of Rs. 10,000 each, five of Rs. 1,000 each and ten of Rs. 500 each, in all worth Rs. thirty thousand to the Imperial Bank of India to be changed for three-hundred notes of Rs. 100 each. One gumasta and one chaprasi, who had gone to the Imperial Bank, were returning with the notes in an ekka, when somewhere on Cawnpore Road, a dark-painted motor car passed by them. They had not gone far when they saw the same motor car standing on that part of the Cawnpore Road that lies between Edmonstone Road and Queen's Road at a place very near to the Government Press and the Inspector-General of Police's bungalow. As they were about to pass by the motor car, one of the four men in the car, who was sitting by the side of the driver dressed up in white clothes with a yellow turban came out of the car with a big bamboo lathi and stopped the *ekka*, by standing in the way with his *lathi* crossing him in the front. He then asked the ekkawala and the two men in it to get down from the *ekka* and threatened them to assault with his lathi if they would not obey him quickly. The *ekkawala* and the *Gumasta* got down the *ekka* but the *chaprasi* remained sitting in his place. The man then gave two slight *lathi* blows to the *chaprasi*, took out of *ekka* a bag containing notes, and got into the car which went off at full speed. The three men were so much frightened that they did not raise any alarm till the car had passed away. They then went to the bank and reported the matter to the agent who at once phoned to the police. They said there was no number in the car and four men in it were dressed up in white and seemed to be Hindus. Motor cars were shortly after despatched in all directions to trace the robbers and communications were sent to the police at Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares by means of telegraph and telephone.

Three men and one woman have been arrested in Sultanpur district at a distance of about 60 miles from Allahabad. Several currency Notes have been recovered, and one *ballam* and one revolver were found in their possession. Arrest were made by Mr. I. E. Gilbert who gave chase in a car within half an hour after the occurrence under instruction from the police. The car seized was a huge six cylinder car with Calcutta taxi marks on it. The persons arrested were in the car and it appears there were others in the car who were dropped on the way with portions of the money. The persons arrested appear to be well-acquainted with motor cars and machine and one seems to be a Bengali.

PREVENTION OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

PRESIDENCY ASSN'S. PROTEST

(Associated Press.)

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has forwarded the following telegram to the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab in connection with the order of the District Magistrate of Lahore, prohibiting Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya from holding a meeting of Lahore city Congress Committee:—

The Council of Bombay Presidency Association strongly protests against the action of the District Magistrate of Lahore in preventing under the Seditious Meetings' Act No. 7 of 1911 a meeting of the Lahore City Congress Committee to be addressed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the 12th April 1922.

CONVENTION OF ASSN.

LAND SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE IN NAIROBI.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 2.

A cable has been received from Nairobi, dated 28th April, intimating the formation of a Land Settlement Committee by the Convention of Associations, including Lord Delamere and some elected members of the Legislative Council on it.

DELHI UNIVERSITY BEGINS CAREER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 3.

According to the date fixed by statute the Delhi University formally began its career yesterday. His Excellency the Viceroy sent the following message to the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Gour) through his Private Secretary:—His Excellency the Chancellor wishes the Delhi University which has now formally commenced its career all success. He trusts to see it take its place under prudent guidance in the front rank of educational institutions in India.

TERMINAL OF HIMALAYAN RANGE EXPLORATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 3.

Professor John William Gregory, of Glasgow University, and his son arrived by s.s. "Herefordshire" to undertake a short exploration from Northern Burma into the terminal of the Himalayan range with the aid of the British Consul at Tengyeuh. He hopes to leave for England in the middle of September.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, May 4, 1922.

THE POINT OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

We continue to receive a great number of letters in support of the Congress programme and denunciation of all who wish to effect a fundamental change therein during the absence of the acknowledged leaders of the nation. Most of our correspondents seem to take the standpoint that because Mahatma Gandhi made the programme it is right, and everyone who wants to alter it is sacrilegious. That is certainly not Mahatma's view, nor is it ours. One writer—Mr. Dunjishaw Sorabji Dalal—puts this pertinent question: "Has the Congress programme been sufficiently tried and found wanting?" Neither the one nor the other, we declare. It has not been sufficiently tried, since the aims which it has set before the nation are still, all of them, incompletely achieved; and it has certainly not been found wanting since, by the admission even of its adversaries, it has achieved in a few months progress, which would-be reformers had judged previously must be the work of centuries, in regard to temperance, national organisation, discipline, the removal of untouchability, local self-Government, education and, above all, in giving India once again an independent soul. Until that independent spirit had been gained, India might have been granted Dominion Status in the British commonwealth of nations, but she would have been incapable of using it. Instead of an added strength and an accession to the Commonwealth, she would have been a burden and embarrassment. That independent spirit, disciplined as we see it in the Non-co-operation movement, is the essence of Swaraj, and India has attained it through the present Congress programme. In order to attain it, it was absolutely necessary for her to withdraw from all the influences and suggestions which are typified by the existing system, that the nation might realise its strength and weakness. The weakness is quite evident to everyone; the strength has been felt by the opponents of the Non-co-operation movement, but it has yet to be shown in the completion of the grand constructive programme now before the country. Mr. Dalal goes on to ask; "What endeavours have those who press for a change made to see the Congress programme advance? Can they say that their endeavours have been the best?" and he quotes for the edification of the malcontents these words of Emerson:

"There is no defeat except from within. There is really no insurmountable barrier save your own inherent weakness of purpose."

It is certain that anyone who knew the nation's real need, and had seen the vision which is followed by Mahatma Gandhi, could never possibly be discontented with a programme which, if carried out, will in itself achieve complete self-government for India. Unfortunately there are people who object to solid work, which they regard as dull, and care for nothing which does not involve a goodly measure of publicity. The most that we can do for them is to promise that if they do good work towards carrying out the programme they shall not lack publicity if we can help it.

Another of our correspondents "D. S. T." makes a good point when he declares that there is no objection to modification of the Non-co-operation programme which contains a number of degrees and items, allowing of considerable latitude; but that there is an objection to destruction of the programme by departure from its fundamental teaching. "Non-co-operation," he writes, "is not to last for all time, because it is a kind of warfare, but it must last until the main issue is decided. The war was started when all faith in British justice was lost and all hope of honourable existence (for India as a nation under the existing order) shattered." Non-co-operation, therefor, must last until faith in British justice and the hope of honourable existence for India as a nation are restored. "Tactics and weapons may have to be changed, but the moment we do a thing which means the abandonment of the very principle of Non-co-operation, it amounts to an ignominous surrender." It amounts to more than that, in our opinion. It amounts to the sacrifice of all immediate hope of Swaraj, which we have already said that we associate with that spirit of independence which is the great achievement of the Non-co-operation movement. Indians would do well to remember that in the opinion of many Europeans, and those the best qualified by knowledge of the East to estimate the needs of a great Eastern nation, the whole idea which underlies the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme is mistaken. It is an attempt to foist upon an Eastern nation a purely occidental system of Government, just as a purely occidental system of education had been foisted previously and had proved in all essential points—the points which make for nation building or the calling forth of what is best in the national character—a failure. It sets a standard of imitation rather than development before the nation, and India has been imitating England long enough. The members of the Legislative Assembly have been praised for their dexterity in acquiring mannerisms which are a tradition of the English Parliament! The whole point of the Non-co-operation movement is the assertion that India has traditions and a mind and spirit of her own apart from England, which justify her claim to equal standing in the Empire. The aim of the constructive programme is to set before the world India's own Reform, not as a scheme or project, but as an accomplished fact which there is no gainsaying. "Repression" is a trying thing, we quite admit; it is designed expressly to divert the nation from its quiet purpose. It is sad that so many thousands of the noblest sons of India, above all that the great man who inspired the movement, should be now in prison. But the Government and all its doings should concern the Congress and its workers only in the second place. The constructive programme is the thing. When that is carried out completely it will be time to think about remonstrance with the Government, and when that is done the Englishmen and the moderates, reassured as to the aims and nature of the movement, will have been "set at their ease." And Mahatma will be happy and the other victims of repression will thank God that the nation has been true to them and to itself, and that their sufferings have not been rendered vain by any weakness. Only by completing the Constructive Programme can India as a nation show her strength before the world, and when that Programme is complete we feel sure that the world—including England, aye, and the English in India—will not withhold its admiration from that great achievement.

ECHO OF MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

When the Moplah Train Tragedy came to light in November last year, it created a tremendous sensation, not only in India but in England also, and public conscience was smothered with the promise of a prompt enquiry. An enquiry was ordered under the presidentship of Mr. Knapp, a Madras Civilian, and then Special Commissioner for Malabar, with whom, according to official usage, the responsibility for the event ultimately rested. The enquiry lasted some days, but all the clamour of the public for its report to be published was unheeded by Government. Now, after a considerable lapse of time, the Madras Government have issued an order sanctioning "a compassionate grant of Rs. 300"(!) to the families of each of the seventy deceased prisoners."

This is not the first time that the Government have treated the lives of Indians so lightly. But the tragedy, which cannot be extenuated from any point of view, is aggravated by the fact that those who were primarily guilty of such horribly inhuman conduct as led to the death of seventy Moplahs, have never been brought to book, though under the law of every civilized country they were bound to be indicted on a charge of manslaughter or abetment of manslaughter. It is adding insult to injury for the Government to say after the event to the bereaved families, as they have done in their G. O.: "It is true that even if these men had not met such tragic fate, their families would still have been deprived of their support for a considerable period of time and could not have expected any assistance from the Government." Still, (in his infinite mercy, we suppose) "His Excellency the Governor in Council recognizes that the men suffered beyond what the punishment for their misdeeds involved, and he feels that, in the circumstances of their case, some special consideration is due to their dependants." The order may suffice to set at rest the well-trained conscience of the bureaucracy and obliterate for ever from its memory the ghastly tragedy. It certainly will have no such effect on world opinion.

We remember how when the Karachi Train tragedy occurred during the war, in which a few British soldiers lost their lives for lack of electric fans and ice, the rafters of the House of Commons reverberated with the angry shouts of indignant M. P.'s, and one or two high military officers were sent to the right about for their carelessness. Carelessness, forsooth! If that was carelessness and the officers concerned merited dismissal for it, what should have been the fate of those whose callous disregard of human life led to the tragedy at Podanur, if there was not the accident of race about the victims? It may be that the victims were rebels and as such had been awarded certain punishment for their adjudged crimes. Still, the Government had made themselves responsible for the lives of the men, unless before the expiry of their sentence they died of natural or accidental causes over which Government as such can have no possible control. In the case of the Moplah Train Tragedy, no such excuse has ever yet been put forward, and to dispose of the matter with such levity as the Madras G. O. indicates suggests either that the Madras Government are suffering from a bad conscience or are too much enmeshed by the evil genius of Mr. Knapp who now forms a member of the Governor's Executive Council. We wonder if we are expected to regard this order as the dropping of the curtain after the last scene in the tragedy because in that case we consider that the Madras Government is asking us who represent the feelings of the Indian public in this matter to be as callous and inhuman as its own officials.

Notes of the Day

A Defender of Moderation And Montaguism.

It is the fashion now-a-days among retired Anglo-Indians (old style) to deliver pompous opinions on the Indian "Problem," as they stylo it in their abounding conceit. But these opinions as usual suffer from either excessive ignorance about India or an obsession, which in the case of some has become a second nature. In this second category we may place Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, who years ago wrote a book on India. In an article entitled, "the Problem of Indian Discontent" contributed to the "Contemporary Review," Mr. Cotton, instead of digesting the problem of his choice, has devoted himself to a defence of Moderatism and Montaguism. We have never doubted that to Mr. Cotton and his friends who pinned their faith on Mr. Montagu, his fall has come as a great shock. But never was the time more opportune even for them to discover that Mr. Montagu was an idol with clay feet and having made this discovery to have tried to shake off the illusion that dyarchy was the panacea for all India's ills. At this point one might have expected Mr. Cotton to see that the problem of Indian discontent could not be solved by means of shadowy reforms. But that would be to forget the fact that Mr. Cotton is a great obsessionist who has drunk deep at the fountain of Mr. Montagu. He can neither learn nor unlearn anything at the stage at which he has arrived. So, like his mentor Sir Sankaran Nair, of whose exploits the Indian public know already too much, poor Mr. Cotton falls foul of "the follies and extravagance of Mr. Gandhi," and winds up with a defence of Indian Liberals. With this latter we may not concern ourselves, but we are amused by Mr. Cotton's inconsistency which leads him to find fault with those who, being Liberals and co-operators, yet have the temerity—we shall not say freedom of speech—to complain that "the reforms must be illusory when the three Indian members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and a majority of Indians in charge of Provincial departments could not help the severe repression which has been going on."

Mr. Cotton's Obsession.

Mr. Cotton is so obsessed as to make it an article of faith with him that in the Moderates "lies the hope of an ordered and peaceful evolution," and so "no word should be spoken and no sentence written to discourage" them. "India *may*—note the word *may*—be unhappy and discontented under the present system of Government; but an Indian Viceroy would not be exempt from the primary obligation of civilised rule. . . . Chandra Gupta and Akbar would not have sat with folded hands in the face of the open incitement to rebellion which is cloaked under the name of "civil disobedience." " Mr. Cotton is entitled to his opinions but he grossly misuses the right of historical analogy and perverts the nature of "Civil Disobedience," when he describes it as an "open incitement to rebellion." But here he is in such *excellent* company as Sir Sankaran Nair, whose testimony is in his eyes "decisive" on the point that "accommodation with Mr. Gandhi is impossible." After that, no one who knows India and "Mr. Gandhi", will envy poor Mr. Cotton for his effusions. When the names of Chandra Gupta and Akbar are invoked in a spirit of levity as a sanction for wholesale repression by the bureaucracy, it is well that we should remind Mr. Cotton that in their time, there was no bureaucracy which was "too wooden and antiquated" to respond to public opinion. Our reading of history shows that those ancient rulers so fondly cited by Mr. Cotton, were more careful of public opinion, that they did hear not only the court sycophants and smooth-tongued knaves but also outside testimony, even the meanest individuals in the State. They were accessible to all and personally listened to their grievances. Not less important to know for Mr. Cotton and others of his mentality is the fact that the waves of the Atlantic cannot be arrested by old Mrs. Partington's broom. The problem of Indian discontent, however superficial—and supercilious—the average Englishman's reading of its causes, cannot be solved by tinkering with the administration.

Mysore Hydro-Electric Scheme.

The Mysore Hydro-Electric Scheme, which was initiated in the year 1900, is rightly regarded as a wonder of the world. When it was undertaken, critics were not wanting who as "true friends of the State" deplored the enormous waste of money that was about to be incurred on a chimerical project of harnessing the wild waters of the river Cauvery. But Mysore in those days had an able and far-seeing Dewan, and undaunted by the streams of cold water that were constantly poured on him, he proceeded with the scheme. As Mr. A. R. Banerji, Mysore's new Dewan, said with pardonable pride the other day at the inauguration of a portion of the sixth installation, "the unique and remarkable development of the scheme during the past two decades has falsified all the apprehensions of the critics of the day." It "is now one of the brightest assets of the Mysore State and has given support and employment to the biggest industrial enterprises." The scheme has cost up to 1920-21 a total sum of 152 lakhs and yielded a net revenue of 156 lakhs and the results are indeed such that the State "has reason to congratulate itself on this achievement." Since the early installations in 1902 and 1904 providing for the generation of 11,000 e. h. p., the scheme has been further developed, and with the completion of the Krishnaraja Sagara Works, started by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the total power yielding capacity of the scheme is estimated to reach 56,000 e. h. p., so as to meet the utmost possible demands on electrical energy. An interesting feature of the scheme in recent years is the prominent part taken by Mysoreans in its progress, though one may regret that at this distance of time it has not yet been possible to be independent of the assistance of foreign experts. When the present installation and the overhauling of the Power Station, etc., are completed the total cost is expected to reach about two crores and a quarter, which is not so high after all, looking to the gross yield of revenue which is put down at 58 lakhs a year. The State has now been receiving from the scheme a steadily-expanding net revenue, which is available for general State purposes. With prudent management and elimination of leakages, the net return to the State must prove far more handsome in years to come. Besides, the scheme is a great educational factor of engineering and scientific value, which cannot be under-estimated.

Moral for Promoters of Mulshi Scheme.

So far as people in British India, more especially in Bombay, are concerned, the achievement of Mysore has a particular moral lesson to convey, in view of the bitter struggle that has marked the inauguration of the Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme at Mulshi Petha. That struggle, according to a telegram published yesterday, has entered upon a new phase, with the determination of the stalwart Mavalas—men and women—to defend their hearths. There is much in the struggle of the Mavalas to call for public sympathy and a generous respect for their sentiments by the Government and the Tata Company. In Mysore, though no historical associations were disturbed in the pursuit of the scheme, the State dealt with its dispossessed subjects very generously, settling them on new lands and affording them every facility to resume their usual modes of life. At Mulshi Petha, the situation is admittedly difficult of any such solution. There are sacred historical associations which bind the Mavalas closely to their ancient fatherland. Besides, no systematic attempt is being made to settle the Mulshi villages to be submerged by the Tata Scheme on fresh lands. No doubt, the Tata Company's intentions are to deal generously by the unfortunate villagers to be dispossessed, by giving them what the Company considers "fair" compensation, and even offering to take up the dispossessed villagers as day-labourers—and thus make them put with their own hands the last brick and mortar on a scheme that would submerge in oblivion all historical conscience. The Tata Company, backed up by the Government may succeed in beating down the determined Mulshi villagers in their opposition to the scheme. But that is only the apparent victory of Might—with a capital "M"—over Right. And we shall not be surprised if such victory is found in the end to be too dearly bought for a company owning a sense of responsibility to its shareholders, let alone a conscientious public. We wish that the Tatas would display a true spirit of sportsmanship and review the whole position, while there is still time.

Third Class Travelling.

The horrors of Indian railway travelling for those not well endowed with this world's goods are too well known to all the country to need recapitulating. Lord Northcliffe spoke with horror of his experience of first (we imagine, super-first) class travelling on Indian railways. It seems a pity that his lordship, who was seeking to extend his sympathies, did not feel moved to travel third upon an Indian railway just for half an hour, because a word from him would be more potent for reform than anything that we can do or say in India. We are glad to know that a society for the protection of third class travellers exists in Bombay and that it is shortly to hold a meeting at which certain definite suggestions for improvement of the existing conditions will be made. A correspondent, Mr. C. S. Narasinha Chari, calls our attention to the following information about German railways, which appeared in the Madras "Hindu" of April 24:

"The German State Railways are experimenting with a new type of third-class sleeping compartments on the Berlin-Jena line. These compartments do not contain beds, but three sleeping shelves placed one above the other, the lowest of which during the day, is converted into an ordinary seat, the middle one into a back while the upper one is a rack for parcels. The occupant of the upper shelf climbs into position by means of a folding ladder. . . . . We wonder if any such device could be made for third class passengers in India. The lot of third class passengers on Indian Railways is hard and the hardship is accentuated where they have to spend two or three nights in a crowded compartment without any facilities for resting much less sleeping in a reclining position."

Our correspondent adds: "The G. I. P. Railway are now putting slowly on their lines third class carriages with two sleeping shelves. I hope the German type of carriage described above will be constructed soon. In the same manner, an improved and more commodious type of Inter-class carriages is very necessary."

Inter-Class Accommodation.

The same correspondent, in another letter writes:—

I am afraid that sufficient attention has not been paid to the question of Inter-class accommodation on Indian Railways generally and the G. I. P. Ry. in particular. On the G. I. P. Ry., this class is provided on only two trains between Bombay and Poona and on one train—the Delhi Express—on the Delhi Section, and the Nagpur and Jubbulpore (Calcutta) mails. On the Bombay-Raichur section, only the Madras mails have it. More often than not, the inter-class accommodation on the Madras Mails is so meagre that several people travel third class with inter-class tickets. Latterly the improved type of the G. I. P. Ry. Inter-class compartments have been running occasionally. Even these compartments provide limited accommodation. Now that the second class fares have been raised, middle-class people will find it very costly to travel second class. The time has therefore come when at least a whole bogie carriage should be reserved for the inter-class passengers. I have no doubt that this class will become highly popular and will pay the Railway Company. Then again the new Bombay to Madras Express has no inter-class. This inter-class accommodation should forthwith be introduced on this train at least—if not on all passenger trains. I hope the G. I. P. Ry. and the M. S. M. Ry. will consult [illegible] matter and run a whole bogie carriage [illegible] the benefit of inter-class passengers. I may here mention that of the two carriages now run for first and second class passengers many compartments are running empty, every day. Therefor it will not be difficult to put on an inter-class carriage in place of one of these carriages.

From my experience of Railways in Northern India I can say that the inter-class is very popular everywhere in India.

Mr. Chari's suggestion seems to us of such public importance as to call for notice from the authorities concerned.

RUMOURED GREEK REVOLT.

AGAINST EVACUATION OF SMYRNA

BRITISH GOVT'S STRONG ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Sir Charles Townshend with regard to the report that part of the Greek Army had revolted against the evacuation of Smyrna and Ionia and intended to defy the Allies and remain in Smyrna, Mr. Parker said the Greek Government had disavowed the movement, the importance of which seemed to have been somewhat exaggerated. The object of the movement appeared to be to prevent the Greeks in Ionia from being handed back to the Turks without adequate guarantees for their safety, but such guarantees would be provided if the Allied proposals were accepted.

The British Minister in Athens and the British representative at Smyrna were on March 31st instructed to make clear to the Greek Government and the Greek authorities in Asia Minor, that the British Government most strongly disapproved of the movement, which if allowed to develop, could only have disastrous results. Severe warning had also been unofficially conveyed to the leaders of the Greek community in Constantinople, that if the movement appeared likely to continue after the Greeks and Turks had accepted the Allied proposals, the British Government would consider measures to deal with it.

BOTH SIDES READY TO FIGHT.

Replying to Mr. Coote, Mr. Parker said the reports as to the attitude of the belligerents in Asia Minor varied, but it appeared that each side was ready to continue the fighting. The report that Greek civilians in Smyrna were armed was unconfirmed, but brigandage was indigenous. Mr. Parker recalled that the whole Kemalist force had been developed out of bands of Irregulars.

JOINT APPEAL FOR UNITY.

BASIS—ACCEPTANCE OF TREATY AND ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The statement which has been issued in Dublin appealing for the closing of ranks, advises unification of the pro-treaty and anti-treaty forces, based on an acceptance of the fact that the majority of the people are willing to accept the treaty and the election, with a view to forming a government having the confidence of the whole country. The signatories include three members of the anti-treaty Executive.

MANIFESTO DISAVOWED BY REPUBLICAN COMMANDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The manifesto, however, is disavowed by the anti-treaty Commander O'Connor, who terms it a political dodge intended to split the Republican ranks.

KILKENNY OCCUPIED BE REPUBLICANS.

SUCCESS OF FREE STATE TROOPS IN GALWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

After surrounding the Kildare Street Club in Dublin, the Free State troops entered into parley with the occupants, who agreed to evacuate the place when transport facilities were available. The Free State forces have seized all Republican positions in Galway except Renmore barracks, including the principal barracks and Government offices. Little opposition was encountered except at Renmore. Large Republican forces invaded Kilkenny city, occupied all strategic points and seized the City Hall, the Bank of Ireland, the Cathedral and the Castle. A portion of Irregulars at Greensbridge surrendered to Regulars after brief firing.

GOODS TRAINS LOOTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Two goods trains from Belfast were held up by armed men near Dundalk and goods were removed.

IRISH ELECTIONS TO BE HELD ON JUNE 15.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The Irish elections will probably be held on 15th June. Railway lines in Tipperary have been torn up, bridges destroyed and telegraph wire cut.

A Rangoon message states:—The Police the rice market are dropping despite absence of European mills selling.

A Rangoon message states:—The Police searched several houses for arms unsuccessfully on Tuesday on the report of large consignment of revolvers having been landed.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BURMESE REFORMS TO BE ACCELERATED.

MUTINY OF HYDERABAD TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Neil MacLean with regard to the mutiny of Hyderabad troops Lord Winterton said the Hyderabad government had assured the Indian government that there was no likelihood of violence or cause for anxiety.

CALCUTTA JAIL RIOT.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood, Lord Winterton said, he had not received any message ascribing a definite cause to the outbreak in Calcutta gaol but there were no political prisoners in the gaol.

BURMESE REFORMS.

Also replying to Col. Wedgwood, Lord Winterton said the new constitution for Burma would be initiated as soon as possible after the necessary rules had been approved. Lord Peel hoped to bring draft rules with his proposals before the standing joint Committee very soon and he was anxious they should be settled without delay. The House of Commons, added Lord Winterton, must approve the rules after the Joint Committee had reported on them. He hoped they would be put into operation this year. It would be unnecessary to introduce the Bill, but there must be a resolution by both Houses.

WIRELESS SERVICE.

In reply to Mr. Bennett, Lord Winterton said, government was still considering the precise form in which wireless communication between India and England could be established and until that was settled no decision as regards offers to construct and work the service could be reached.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Lord Winterton announced that steps were being taken to establish a retrenchment Committee as agreed to between the Indian government and the Legislative Assembly as rapidly as possible, but the Constitution and terms of reference were not yet finally settled. Lord Winterton emphasised the importance of securing the service of the best available personnel and this might necessitate a little delay in completing the formation of the Committee.

Col. Yate asked "Will the Secretary of State take steps to see that all superfluous ex-officers, brought in owing to the reforms, are now retrenched"? Lord Winterton replied that the Committee would consider this matter.

WIRELESS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND INDIA.

CONTRACT OFFERS FROM ENGLISH AND INDIAN FIRMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

In the House Commons, Lord Winterton stated, that a British and also an Indian firm had offered to construct and work the direct wireless service between India and Great Britain under licence, in accordance with British Post Office requirements.

CIVIL SERVANTS & INCOME-TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Nairobi.—Instructions were issued, some time ago, ordering the Civil Servants' income-tax to be deducted from their salaries. These rules have now been withdrawn, and it is ordered that there shall be no deductions without an order of the Court.

IMMIGRATION BILL ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has adopted the new Immigration Bill in accordance with the report of the Joint Congress Conference. The Bill extends, until June 30th, 1925, the operation of the Immigration restriction law, limiting the number of aliens to three per cent. of their particular nationality resident in the United States in 1910

ANNUAL REPORT OF C. M. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

The report adopted at the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society showed that the general income was £467,475 sterling and the total deficit £138,677 sterling. The Chairman hinted at the necessity of drastic reduction of the work abroad.

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Tokio.—The Cabinet has resigned with a view to partial reorganisation.

FASCISTI VERSUS COMMUNISTS

MAY DAY FATALITIES IN ITALY.

LONDON, May 2.

Rome May Day collisions between Fascisti or Italian Nationalists and Communists in the Provinces have resulted in two people being killed and several being injured.

"NOT GUILTY."

JURY'S VERDICT ON BOTH CHARGES.

MAULANA H. MOHANI'S STATEMENT.

DESIRE FOR INDEPENDENCE NO CRIME.

JUDGMENT TO-DAY,

In the case against Maulana Hasrat Mohani the jury returned a unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' on both charges. The Judge reserved judgment which will be delivered to-day at 1' o'clock.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, May 3.

The Court met to-day at 8 a.m. and the trial of Maulana Hasrat Mohani continued. The audience was as full as yesterday. The Maulana filed the following written statement in English.

THE STATEMENT.

"In the name of God the Merciful and Compassionate, the written statement of Hasrat Mohani. I had no intention to make any statement in this case or in fact to take any part in its proceedings but as some of my friends tell me that there is a danger that my silence may create serious misunderstanding on the minds of the public with regard to my political convictions I should like to make my position clear in a few words.

THE CHARGES.

Two charges have been framed against me in this case one relates to war against Government and the other to creating disaffection, hatred and discontent against the Government by law established in British India. The first falls under Section 121 I. P. C. and the second under Section 124A, thereby that I attempted by means of a speech to persuade people to wage war.

CANNOT BE CHARGED UNDER SECTION 121.

The first thing to be noticed in this connection is that even if the charge of instigation to wage war be proved against me I cannot be charged at least under this Section 121, because it has been distinctly laid down that the whole of chapter fifth on abetment refers to Sections 121A, 124A, 225A, 225B, 294A and 304. It is clear that abetment as defined in this chapter so as to include instigation does not apply to Section 121. It stands to reason also, for if mere words could legally justify a sentence of transportation for life or a sentence of death it would make life in India impossible.

But my contention is that so far from abetting the waging of war my address as President of the All-India Moslem League does not encourage even the use of violence and how could it be otherwise when as a staunch member of the Indian National Congress I am a sincere believer in non-violence under the present circumstances. Hence the concluding portion of the Independence Resolution which I moved at the Ahmedabad sessions of the Indian National Congress required "legitimate and peaceful means" for the attainment of the independence. There is not the slightest difference in the political belief of Mahatma Gandhi and my own in my address. As the President of the League. I had clearly said in connection with the attainment of

"NOT GUILTY."

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI

Whom the Jury have unanimously declared to be "Not Guilty" of both the charges which were brought against him.

I. P. C. I have had very little chance or studying British Indian Law and have absolutely no acquaintance with the voluminous commentaries written on it, which so far from explaining the Law make it still more obscure. It is by sheer chance that I had the opportunity of closely studying and analysing Section 121 and 124A during my forced leisure in Sabarmati jail. Having made a close study of these Sections I reviewed my political activities and utterances in the light of these Sections and found that not one word of these Sections is applicable to my case, Section 121 lays down.

"Whoever wages war against the King or attempts to wage such war or abets the waging of such war shall be punished with death or transportation for life and shall forfeit all his property." The meaning of the Section has been further explained by means of the following illustrations (a) A joins an insurrection against the King. A has committed the offence in the Section (B). A in India abets an insurrection against the King's Government of Ceylon by sending arms to the insurgents. A is guilty of abetting the waging of war against the King."

The Section and the illustrations appended to the Section make it quite clear that the offence of waging war is not committed unless there is an actual act of war; even the abetment of the offence must necessarily refer to something expressly connected with war such as the sending of arms and ammunition to the insurgents. It is obvious that a mere speech cannot by itself constitute the offence contemplated by the Section, for which the minimum punishment is penal servitude for life coupled with forfeiture of property. Such construction is manifestly against commonsense. There is of course Section 107 I. P. C. and possibly for this very reason the Magistrate having left the substantive parts of Section 121 which refers to the question of waging or attempting to wage war, has charged me only with abetment thereof, meaning complete independence. "Gentlemen, there are only two possible means of replacing one Government by another. One the destruction of the Government by sword and the establishment of another in its place—a method which has been followed in the world thus far—while the second alternative is to sever all connections with the existing Government and to set up a better organised one parallel to it and improve and develop it till the old order is dissolved and the new takes its place. Friends to achieve this object we must immediately set up on a separate and permanent foundation, our own courts, schools, arts, industries, army, Police and national parliament." This extract clearly shows that I reject the use of force and advocate peaceful means for the attainment of independence, call it Non-co-operation or the establishment of a parallel institution or Government. Both mean the same thing.

NO DIFFERENCE IN BELIEF.

In short, so far as the question of the means for the attainment of Swaraj is concerned, there is no difference in the belief of Mahatma Gandhi and my own. We want to attain Swaraj only by legitimate and peaceful means. There should by no means, be any apprehension of the use of violence for the attainment of this objection, so far as we are concerned. In fact, I have all along co-operated with Mahatma Gandhi and shall do in future though the Government may be tyranical and oppressive. In spite of our non-violent attitude we would still maintain calm and peace but when this unjustifiable tyranny and oppression become excessive in that case no doubt my personal belief differs from that of Mahatma Gandhi and in my opinion all those who have any experience of human nature will hold a different belief from that of the Mahatma. Under these circumstances our non-violence can only be responsive non-violence. Accordingly in pursuance of this belief, which I claim is in harmony with human nature, I expressed my fears in the address of the All-India Muslem League in the following words:

(Continued on next page.)

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN RUSSIA.

BELGIAN STAND FOR RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS.

OBLIGATORY RESTITUTION DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Brussels.—A semi-official statement draws attention to the gravity of the situation at Genoa owing to M. Jaspar being left alone to defend the rights of private property of foreigners in Russia. The statement explains that M. Jaspar insists on obligatory restitution of property wherever possible, instead of approving the proposed Allied arrangement whereby Russia is given the option to pay compensation for private property. M. Jaspar contends that, apart from other considerations, as such compensation is payable in Russian government bonds, "owners would merely receive scraps of paper in exchange for their property."

The Belgian Delegation's attitude is applauded here and there are angry comments in the press on the absence of the French Delegation's support for M. Jaspar's contention.

HITCH IN GENOA PROCEEDINGS.

BELGIANS NOT TO ATTEND EXPERTS COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Paris.—A message from Genoa states that great stir has been caused in Conference circles owing to the decision of the Belgian delegation to absent itself from the Experts Committee on the Russian Sub-Committee, in view of the inacceptability of Belgian views as regards restitution of private property. M. Jaspar, the Belgian Foreign Minister, resolutely declined to alter the decision and excitement was increased when M. Barrere, French Ambassador to Italy, who is chief of the French Delegation in M. Barthou's absence, announced, that he was instructed to withhold final approval to the Allied Memorandum to Russia, owing to the wording of the clause objected to by M. Jaspar. A semi-official statement issued here says that the Cabinet has decided to consider the Sub-Committee's memorandum before it is presented to the Soviet delegation. The tendency is apparent to support the Belgian standpoint.

IF RUSSIA DOES NOT ACCEPT TERMS.

DISCUSSIONS TO BE DISCONTINUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Genoa.—Before leaving for Paris M. Barthou told Mr. Lloyd George, it is reported, that if the Russians did not accept the Allies' terms, it was useless to continue the discussion or have a Guarantee pact drawn up at Genoa, but France was willing to hold a meeting of the Supreme Council before May 31st.

CONCESSIONS DENIED BY SOVIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Genoa.—The Russian Delegation flatly deny that any concession has been given to the Shell or Royal Dutch companies. M. Krassin to-day admitted those companies and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company were negotiating with the Soviet, but the latter certainly would not agree to any concession of a general character, though they might agree to local concession, but only if the Soviet, were recognised. M. Krassin added that the Standard Oil Company had made no offers.

ALLIED MEMO TO RUSSIA.

PRESENTED WITH FRENCH RESERVATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Genoa.—An Allied memorandum to Russia was presented, last night, with the French reservation that assent to the article respecting the compensation for private property was subject to confirmation by the French Government.

The Belgian Delegation have not signed the completed draft, but has written to Signor Facta withdrawing all the offers they had made in the preamble for aid to Russia, including a subscription to the consortium.

REPORTED OIL AGREEMENT.

It is officially stated that the British Delegation has no knowledge whatever of the reported oil agreement between the Soviet and the Shell Combine.

SOVIET'S OIL DEALS.

RUMOURED AGREEMENT WITH SHELL OIL COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.

Paris.—The newspaper 'Information' publishes a message from Genoa that the contract between the Soviet Government and the Shell Oil combine, granting the latter monopoly for transport and sale of Russian petroleum for a stipulated period has been published at Rapallo by the representative of the Shell Company and by M. Krassin. The Soviet, by this contract, will take half of the net profits.

BRITISH PRESS NON-COOPERATION.

CAMPAIGN OF MIS-REPRESENTATION RESUMED.

THE NEED FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, April 13.

I had just been reading the moving account of the historical trial of Mahatma Gandhi in the "Bombay Chronicle", as well as the various other evidences contained in that and other Indian journals of the widespread character of the national feeling aroused, when I turned to the "Times" of Monday last to discover—in a suitably obscure portion of the columns of that great journal—a telegram with the heading "Non-Cooperation Fiasco: Gandhi's Influence Waning." The telegram comes from the Bombay correspondent of the journal and as it is sufficiently interesting for quotation in full I give it herewith. It is dated April 7th:—

"We were told through flaring headlines in the non-cooperation newspapers that the national week of mourning for Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment, to culminate in a universal *hartal* (day of mourning), has begun. If these announcements had not been seen no one would have known the fact. Yesterday the Hindus held high holiday with immense cheerfulness, and to-day the ordinary busy life of the community has been pursued without the slightest visible sign of mourning.

Reports come from Calcutta and Ahmedabad of meetings, processions, the selling of *khaddar* (home-spun cloth), but not of public interest in the proceedings. The immediate signs are that the public is frankly bored with such agitation, and refuses to be stimulated by bogus reports of the harsh treatment of Mr. Gandhi in gaol. In the absence of Mr. Gandhi's personality there is no one to give any impetus to the movement, which shows many signs of collapsing, whilst sober politicians are seeking to rescue from the wreck of Mr. Gandhi's National Congress a constructive programme which will attract those politicians who are wearied of non-cooperation and Nihilism."

Ridiculing Non-cooperation.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be in a better position than any one else to judge of the full extent of the misleading nature of these sweeping assertions. I only draw attention to them as an example of the new orientation of the attitude of the Press in this country to the National movement in India. Having begun by ridiculing Non-Cooperation in its early stages as a movement *pour rire*, they kept up that attitude until events which could not be ignored made it impossible to attempt to conceal from the public here that the situation in India was one of the utmost gravity. With the departure of the Prince of Wales the need for public attention—in the Press at any rate—to India is presumed to have ceased and it is felt—still presumably, of course,—that the situation can be represented, or misrepresented, according to the impression which it is desired, for political reasons to create. That impression is, of course, as I pointed out a fortnight ago, that the stern policy of repression—which is supposed to have coincided in its commencement with the departure of Mr. Montagu from the India Office—particularly marked by the arrest and sentence of Mahatma Gandhi has had the effect of damping down the fries of nationalist—or "extremist" as it is always called in the Press—agitation and producing, almost instantaneously a period of calm in India.

The Bombay correspondent of the "Times" to do him justice, is not concerned in the conspiracy to throw all the responsibility for the policy of so-called weakness and conciliation, supposed, in the imaginative picture of the Indian situation painted by the "Times", the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph" on Mr. Montagu. He has in fact went as copiously as any of the friends of the ex-Secretary of State over his downfall,—without, it must be added moving the hard heart of the journal he serves which remains coldly anti-Montagu. But he is joining wholeheartedly in the exploit of his *confrere* in once more belittling and ridiculing the Non-Cooperation movement.

Discredited Prophets.

It does not seem to strike him or others of his kidney, how completely discredited they are, that the public have been treated to all this before and woke up suddenly to the discovery that they had been grossly mislead regarding Mr. Gandhi's influence and the whole character and extent of the movement; that, moreover, they are still smarting with the resentment undoubtedly caused by the silly efforts to make them believe, in the face of the most notorious facts, that the Prince of Wales had had a glorious reception and greatly strengthened by his achievements on the polo field and the racecourse, the foundations of British rule. You can fool a part of the people for part of the time, but not all the people all the time, and the experience of the last six months has made the people in this country extremely sceptical of any assurances they receive from the correspondents of the "Times" and other journals about the state of affairs in India.

The Press and Public.

That will not, of course, prevent the Imperialist journals from continuing to paint the situation in India in the colours in which they would like the public to see it. The days when one could rely upon papers like the "Times", the "Daily News", and the "Daily Telegraph", however unsatisfactory they might have been in failing to

(Continued on next page.)

MULSHI PETHA.

SATYAGRAHIS ASSAULTED.

MAVLAS' DETERMINED ATTITUDE.

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, May 2.

The Satyagrah Mandap at Mulshi was the meeting place of 500 sturdy Mavlas and 150 volunteers yesterday morning. As decided by the leaders of the Satyagrahis the movement of civil resistance to save the homelands of the Mavlas from submersion was to begin on Monday; and it began in the afternoon. Swami Satyadeo's inspiring preserve and his encouraging message to be firm till the end served the Mavlas to face the struggle with calm determination. "Those know best to fight non-violently who also inherit martial spirit and fighting qualities." Nowhere was the truth of this statement better illustrated than in the case of these unlettered but hold peasants of the Mulshi valley.

A formal conference of the Mavlas and their sympathisers met to choose who should be sent first obstruct the work of the dam-construction. It was decided that Dr. Phatak, Messrs. S. M. Paranjpe, Vasudeo Joshi, S. K. Damle, Haribhan Phatak, K. V. Sahanabuddhe, Mangalmurti, Narayanrao Vaidya, Burve, along with the Mavlas, their women and children should start on their non-violent mission of protest as soon as the Tata Co., labours commenced their Dam work. No sooner did the Satyagrahis obstruct the construction work than the *Goondas* of the Co. fell upon them savagely with shouts of "*Kolhapur Maharaj Ki Jay*" and belaboured them without making any distinction between man, woman or child. Several volunteers, as a result, became senseless and one was seriously injured.

The Police have taken down the names of 150 Satyagrahis.

There is no chance of the Mavlas yielding and the leaders seem prepared to risk their lives.

The judgment in the case of Mr. Karandikar of the "Kesari" office and four other volunteers was pronounced to-day and each of them was sentenced to three months' rigorous and Rs. 50 fine or in default one month more.

MAVLAS TO FILL UP DITCH.

PLAN OF OBSTRUCTING DIGGING OPERATIONS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, May 2.

The Volunteers and Mavlas of Mulshi were engaged to-day also like yesterday to defy Rule 144, I. P. C. which has been made applicable in he case of the dam construction work. A batch of fifty Mavlas, including women and childrn with thirteen volunteers proceeded to obstruct the digging work. The Goondas hammered the Satyagrahis including women and children indiscriminately and as relentlessly as they did yesterday. As a result one volunteer by name Joshi became senseless. The Satyagrahis after close deliberation have decided to follow more effective tactics from Saturday and are serving the Tata Company with a notice accordingly.

The obstructive work evidently remains at a standstill for two days, as that is the time allowed to the Company for coming to a decision. The future steps of Satyagrahis will mainly consist of trying to fill up the ditch extending over three quarters of a mile in length and fifteen feet in depth with stones and earth collected on the Banks, thus making the goondas and labourers run after the Satyagrahis, instead of the Satyagrahis running after them as was the case hitherto.

96 PERSONS SERVED WITH NOTICES.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, May 3.

Out of the one hundred and fifty persons whose names had been taken down by the police on the 1st instant at Mulshi Petha, ninety-six have been served with notices for disobeying the magisterial order prohibiting Satyagraha at Mulshi Petha. The summonses have been already issued against them. It is expected that their trial would take place in the temporarily located Court at Mulshi Petha. They include Dr. V. D. Phatak, the Secretary, Satyagraha-Mandal, and several other prominent Satyagrahis. The situation is serious and a great excitement prevails.

POONA NOTES.

MULSHI STRUGGLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 2.

A public meeting was held on the 29th ultimo on the Reay Market grounds where speeches were made informing the audience of the affairs at Mulshi and the high pitch which the Satyagraha struggle has attained. A fervent appeal for men and money, was also made in response to which about one hundred volunteers came forth and they were sent to Mulshi yesterday. More volunteers are pouring in and Dr. V. D. Phatak is busy in the collection of funds. The daily expense at the Satyagraha mandap at Mulshi is estimated about Rs. 200. Mr. S. M. Paranjpe, the President of the Satyagraha Mandal along with Dr. Phatak, the Secretary, are now actively taking part in the Satyagraha struggle. There is no knowing when they will be proceeded against Mr. P. M. Bapat, who has just come out of the prison, has been appointed the President of the Satyagraha Mandal and Mr. Dastane will continue to serve as the Secretary in the place of Dr. Phatak. Reports of the brutalities committed by the hired ruffians on Satyagrahimen and women are daily flowing in. Further developments are anxiously awaited.

The Deccan Gymkhana has opened a new swimming tank for the use of the Poona public, the opening ceremony of which was made by Mr. N. C. Kelkar on Sunday last. The tank has been named after Lokmanya Tilak.

SHIVAJI FESTIVAL.

The annual Shivaji Festival which commenced last week came to a close to-day. The singing of historical ballads was the most popular and distinctive feature of the programme. Many more improvements within the compound of the Shivaji-Mandir are being proposed and will be taken up as soon as funds permit

The second conference of the 'Dakshini Samshhana Praja-Parished' will meet here on the 18th and 19th instant. The proceedings will be of a private nature like those of the last year.

The District Conference of the Poona Teachers' association meets here on the 8th instant.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has tendered his resignation of the Presidentship of the Provincial Congress Committee. It will be considered in a meeting convened for the purpose on the 21st instant.

PRESIDENCY JAIL ENQUIRY.

ASSAULTING A MAHOMEDAN CONVICT AT PRAYERS,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May, 2.

To-day, at the Magisterial inquiry into Presidency Jail Mutiny, a convict overseer, Sunder Khan, was examined. He had been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for committing dacoity and murder. He said on the day of the occurrence he had eighteen convicts, including Neamatulla, in his file. At six in the morning warder Jugdeo in counting convicts found one man short. Witness pointed to Neamtulla, who was saying prayers near by, as the absentee. Jugdeo abused and assaulted the witness and afterwards kicked Neamtulla who was still saying his prayers. After finishing prayers Neamtulla asked witness to take him to head warder. When they came near Jailor's Office they met Jugdeo, who on hearing that they had come to complain against him again assaulted Neamtulla and another prisoner Abdul Majid within sight of the jailor. The head warder warned Jugdeo not to assault any further. The head warder reported the matter to the Jailor, who with the other jail officers saw the place where Neamtulla had said prayers. After half an hour the Superintendent came and the jailor reported to him the cases against witness and Neamatulla. The result of Superintendent's enquiry was that Neamtulla got a night's handcuff and witness' three days' remission was deducted.

Witness next said Mahomedan convicts were allowed to say prayers. Jugdeo had seen on several occasions Neamatulla saying prayers without taking objection. During firing witness was in his weaving department. He did not know anything about setting of fire at jute mills. When food was offered to convicts they refused to eat and threw their plates and cups. In conclusion, witness said "during my time convicts observed hartal about three times saying 'give us good food in full quantity and we will give you full amount of work'. All these hartals took place when non-co-operation prisoners had been admitted into this jail. That was about three or four months ago. On one of these ocasions convicts did not take food for three days. Together the jailor and superintendent at that time used great persuasions to make them eat. Some convicts called Neamatulla a Maulvi. The enquiry was adjourned.

MR. MILLER'S TRIAL.

WHY HE WAS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May, 2.

Trial has begun of Mr. Miller, founder of N. W. Railway Union, at High Court before Justice Martineau and jury. Mr. Miller is charged with offences punishable under section 127 of Railways Act and section 147 of Indian Penal Code. Accused, it will be remembered, was committed to take his trial in the High Court by Mr. Keelan, Magistrate, on March 22. Facts relied upon by Committing Magistrate for his order of committal were briefly as follows:—On February 18, 1922, Mr. Miller went over to loco shops with the intention of collecting workmen in order to deliver a lecture to them and to speak about prospects of a strike. About that time a railway strike was expected to take place and it was stated that Mr. Miller went down with the object of finding out if the men were prepared for a strike or not. When the workmen came out of the shops at 10 o'clock (it was Saturday and a half day off) Mr. Miller blew his bugle and most of the men went over to him. A smaller number, however, entered the workmen's train. He wanted the workmen's train to go empty and the men to come with him to hear his lecture. Accordingly Mr. Miller's lieutenants were asked to get the men in the train to come out. Some came out while a smaller number remained and refused to come out. About this time the train moved off and stone throwing commenced with the result that saveral persons inside the train were injured. It was further in evidence that it was accused (Mr. Miller) who ordered the workmen to throw stones.

Accused was defended by two Lahore barristers, while the Crown was represented by Mr. Jai Lal, Government Advocate. The Clerk of the Crown read out the charges to the accused, who pleaded not guilty. Prosecution evidence is being recorded and the trial continues.

BRITISH PRESS NON-COOPERATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

draw correct conclusions from the facts, at least to give the facts, as they were, without distortion and with some degree of impartiality, have gone. In these days the readers of newspapers in Great Britain are only told what the conductors of the journals want them to hear. It is not felt to be safe to let them know the truth. The only important daily papers that can be depended upon to tell the truth about India and to display any sympathy for the struggle in which the Indian nation is engaged are the "Daily Herald" and, in a lesser degree, the "Manchester Guardian." And grateful as one is for this small mercy it does not go very far. The "Daily Herald", of course, represents the Labour movement and to this extent carries great weight, but, boycotted by the advertisers who make the prosperity of its contemporaries, and limited in its scope, as compared with other popular journals, it has to plough a very deep and difficult furrow in its praiseworthy attempts to make an impression on the public mind. The British public is a very hopeless constituency. Its apathy towards all great public questions, until it is stirred into a ferment by some catastrophe, is chronic and its senses are so perpetually titillated by sporting news, crime sensations and freak stunts, that its interest in political matters is very seldom active. It has to be shocked into action, or forced by a continual pressure of events of an irresistible character. But when it has been shocked or forced into active interest, it is generally prepared to do the right thing, as was illustrated in the case of Ireland, and, again, just recently in the case of the Greek invasion of Asia Minor and the whole question of Turkish independence. There is no doubt, that in regard to the latter the state of public opinion in this country has undergone a very great change. Whatever the prejudices, religious and racial, actuating a certain section of our politicians and the churches, the public at large have been brought round to a more reasonable and just view of the Turkish problem, especially in its relation to Mahomedan India. Its attitude towards the demand for self-government in India, however, is still based on fundamental ignorance and the extent to which its vision is obscured or prejudiced, by the propaganda of Montaguism, which is aimed at creating the belief that India has been given self-government, on the one hand and that of the Conservative Press, on the other, which is out to propagate the belief that the average Indian is so persuaded of the blessings of British rule that he wants nothing better than to be protected from "extremist" agitators.

Suppression of Mahatmaji's declaration.

The question whether it is worth while spending time or money on the education of the British public, is not one that I wish to discuss in detail here. It is part of the whole question of foreign propaganda, to which I understand the Working Committee of the Congress, under Mr. Gandhi's advice, has decided to leave alone. But I have been impressed by the opening words of Mahatmaji's statement to the Court at Ahmedabad and the bearings that it has on the points I have been discussing. Mahatmaji began by saying:—

> "I owe it, perhaps, to the Indian public and the public in England, to placate which this prosecution is mainly taken up, that I should explain why from a staunch loyalist and cooperator I have become an uncompromising disaffectionist and Non-Cooperator."

I am quite sure that, had the public in England, to whom Mahatma Gandhi was in part addressing himself, been given the opportunity of hearing or reading his impressive and terrible indictment of the facts and consequences of Imperial domination in India, the effect would not have been very beneficial results. But the fact is, that with the exception of the "Daily Herald" not a single newspaper in this country published a single sentence of this historic pronouncement and the public in England, for whose benefit it was uttered, are, leaving out the 200,000 odd readers of the "Herald" to this moment in a happy state of ignorance of the tremendous phillipic—for such it was in spite of the calm and dignity of its language—against the crime for which they are responsible. If Mahatmaji thinks it worth while to apostrophise the British public, it seems to me worth while that some trouble should be taken to see that his words reach them, instead of tamely submitting to the deliberate suppression of his statements by those who are interested in concealing the truth.

Self-stultifying Abstention.

I trust I shall not be misunderstood. I am as sternly opposed to anything in the nature of an appeal to British favour, as any one can be, as being absolutely incompatible with the principle of national independence and self-reliance which the policy of Non-Cooperation involves. But abstention from propaganda as a rigid rule seems to me to be self-stultifying. It is essential that the true facts bearing on India's struggle for freedom should be published broadcast to the world and that when our great leader addresses himself to the public in England steps should be taken to ensure that those in control of the ordinary channels of communication between England and India shall not be allowed to prevent his words from reaching those for whom they are intended.

BANK TREASURER ROBBED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHBAD, May, 3.

It is reported that the Treasurer of Allahabad Bank while returning yesterday evening from Imperial Bank of India with, it is said, thirty thousand rupees on an ekka was waylaid in a corner of Queen's and Thornhill Roads. Robbers snatched the bags of money away and getting into another car standing near by made off.

"NOT GUILTY."

(Continued from Previous Page.)

"People are no doubt prepared to bear and suffer gladly the hardships of a few days of imprisonment but on the declaration of Martial Law the non-violent Non-cooperation movement will prove totally insufficient and useless amongst the Musalmans; at least there will hardly be found a Musalman who will be prepared to sacrifice his life uselessly. A man can have only one of two feelings in his heart when faced by the barrel of a gun—either to seek refuge in flight or to take advantage of the law of self preservation and despatch his adversary to hell. The third alternative, that of cheerfully yielding up one's life to the enemy and considering it to be one's real success, will remain confined to Mahatma Gandhi and some of his adherents and fellow-thinkers. For my part I fear that in general the reply to Martial Law will be what is commonly called guerrilla warfare or the words of the Quran "kill them wherever you find them."

MY BONA-FIDES.

Probably this portion of my address has been considered to be the most violent and therefore equivalent to instigation for waging war. I ask of my friends who doubt which part of this statement incites to violence or bloodshed. In the first place the eventuality mentioned in it is conditioned on the proclamation of martial law which in itself is a very remote possibility secondly it is evident from the words in which I have expressed my opinion regarding the results that looking to human nature the proclamation of martial law will lead to that. I do not approve of such an extreme development. As a matter of fact I begin my last sentence with the words "I am afraid and warn both the public and the Government that such unpleasant situation will be equally injurious to both." To prove my *bona-fides* I draw the attention of my friends to the paragraph following the one which has been quoted above. In that, after clearly setting forth the danger referred to above, I have left the matters to be decided by the members of the All-India Moslem League by themselves. I have stated consequently as representatives of the Musalmans the members of the All-India Moslem League should consider it their duty either to refrain from adopting Non-cooperation as their creed or free it from the limitation of violence or non-violence. For, it is not in our power to keep Non-cooperation peaceful or otherwise for so long as the Government confines itself to the use of chains and fetters. Non-cooperation can remain peaceful as it is to-day but if things go further and Government has recourse to gallows or machine guns it will be impossible for the movement to remain non-violent." If I intended this speech as an incitement to war how could I place this question before the members of the All-India Moslem League in the form of an alternative because it could also result in persuading people who argue that when it was impossible for non-cooperation to remain non-violent in the long run and when at the same time non-violence according to Mahatma Gandhi had to be maintained under all circumstances it was better to forsake Non-cooperation and unfortunately it is a fact that the sudden reversal of programme adopted by the Congress by means of the Bardoli resolution on account of a single Chauri Chaura tragedy have alienated the sympathies of many people from Non-cooperation and they have become hopeless of the movement.

ONLY FREE EXPRESSION OF OPINION.

In short, whatever I have said in the address of the All-India Moslem League does not amount to more than a free and fearless expression of opinion it is true that at places I have expressed myself rather strongly but whereever I have done so I have been frank and honest because it is in accordance with human nature. This is the reason why at the request of the representative of the Associated Press I gave him, as is the custom, a copy of my address. He telegraphed it *in toto* to all the papers and they published it all. It is obvious they all considered it a free and fearless expression of opinion; otherwise if they had considered it as exciting people to violence and rebellion against Government neither the Associated Press nor any of the papers would have given publicity to it. More important and worthy of note is the opinion of a distinguished member of the Government of India, Sir William Vincent. Replying to the objection of a member of the Legislative Assembly that the Government suppressed free expression of opinion Sir William Vincent triumphantly referred to my speech and said (I am quoting from memory) "How can you bring such a charge against us when we have tolerated such an extreme expression of opinion as that of Hasrat Mohani?" I think on one occassion, Dr. Sapru too has expressed similar opinion.

As to the Mopla Tragedy I only incidentally referred to it in my address. The only object of that reference was to show how the existence of the third party leads to the creation of misunderstandings between the Hindus and the Musalmans, which misunderstandings bring about dangerous results. To present this ordinary thing in a dangerous shape and interpret it as amounting to waging war is a thing which could only be accomplished by the Government. Some Hindu friends no doubt misunderstood it and considered me an enemy of Hindu-Moslem unity but Mahatma Gandhi effectively contradicted them. But the interpretation of incitement to war which Government wants to put upon it never occurred to any one, although nearly all the papers have discussed it.

"NO ONE SHOULD DOUBT ME."

In fine, the view of the unbiassed and unprejudiced persons that my address at the sessions of the Moslem League was a frank and fearless expression of opinion is the correct view. Friends should not be misled by the action of the Government which is now trying to distort it and to give it the meaning of incitement to violence. The original opinion of the Government too was the same as Sir William Vincent expressed it. But to say one thing in the beginning and then act quite differently afterwards for the sake of some special reasons has now a days become the general practice of British statesmen. Look at the acts and professions of British statesment from Mr. Lloyd George down to Sir William Vincent. In any case no one should doubt me. I am as before a member of the Congress. I believe in its creed and want to attain Swaraj only by legitimate and peaceful means. Of course, I believe in responsive non-violence in case of unjustified tyrrany and oppression but even then all that will be done will be done in self-defence. It is not permissible in my opinion to use or initiate violence for the attainment of Swaraj in any case. I feel confident that if the presiding judge does not follow the lower court I will not be found even morally resonsible for waging or abetting to wage war. Legally my case can under no circumstances come under Section 121. But personally I am more anxious to explain my position. With reference to the charge of waging war it can only affect me whether it be in the shape of death or transportation for life but if the charge of sedition were proved it would mean that the mere desire of complete independence would amount to an offence in India.

DESIRE FOR INDEPENDENCE NO CRIME.

The charge that has been framed against me under S. 124A is based on the passage referring to independence in my three speeches. The desire for independence is a natural desire for every man. As it is for every man so it is for a nation. No one in any part of the civilized world would have declared desire for independence a crime; at least no one would have objected to the adoption of independence as the ultimate goal. It is difficult to understand on what principles the Government of India intend to declare the adoption of independence as the ideal a crime. And if it wants to do so why did it remain silent so far. It must be noted that since the time when at the Nagpur Congress the word Swaraj was substituted for colonial form of self-government the desir for complete independence is a legitimate desire in the opinion of the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi declared so on numerous occasions and at the time of the Ahmedabad Congress thousands of people expressed it to be their view, not only by means of their votes but by means of speeches and writings also. In his recent speech at Calcutia, Mr. Patel has made it quite clear that even those who demand complete indpendence can subscribe to the Congress creed. At this stage people might say that when trivial things can come under sedition how can demand for complete independence not amount to sedition? Fortunately such is the state of affairs. The most trivial criticisms of Government measures can be brought within the meaning of sedition; for the Government can distort it to prove that it has some relaion to hatred or disaffection towards Government. But in the case of demand for independence, however, it cannot prove that it has any connection with hatred, enmity or disaffection. And if it cannot do so, Sec. 124A does not apply. Because the existence of Section 124A is based on these three sentiments mentioned above. And if it could be conclusively proved that the idea is not based on hatred, contempt and disaffection then it is impossible to adjudge it as amounting to sedition.

According to my political guru, Mr. Tilak, freedom is our birthright and we must have it; therefore, he who cherishes desire for complete freedom does not necessarily entertain that idea with the object of exhibiting feelings of hatred, contempt and enmity against another. On the other hand the high and noble sentiment of freedom and patriotism give birth to that idea or conception.

ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT.

I venture to inquire if any person possessing a least bit of common sense and faith would ever say that Hasrat Mohani demands complete independence because he hates the English or wants to create disaffection against the Government. It is impossible. If any one does entertain such an idea let me emphatically declare it to be senseless and obsurd. The love for freedom is such a high and valuable desire for human beings and nations to possesse that no base motives can be necessary to prompt that desire. However, if any one deleteriously tries to make the desire for complete freedom an offence he could at least never succeed in bringing it under Sec. 124A. I. P. C. I would advise the Government in the first place to abstain from transforming into an offence the exalted notion of freedom or if this advice prove unacceptable then like Section 124A another section 124B may be devised and passed by the Council and added to the Penal Code before advocates of freedom can be brought to bay as offenders to the charge of sedition. Under the present state of law 124A can never be applicable to theb.

In short so far as the question of demand for complete independence is concerned not one of my three speeches falls under Sec. 124A and the address that I delivered at the session of the All-India Moslem League cannot even legally come under Section 121. Under the circumstances it will not be surprising that just as Aravinda Ghose was acquitted in the Calcutta Conspiracy Case, Hasrat Mohani also may be acquitted in this case.

MISJOINDER OF CHARGES.

The accused, after filing the written statement, referred to misjoinder of charges inasmuch as his two speeches at the Congress were part of a different transaction from his presidntial address and therefore he contended it was not open to prosecution to charge him under S. 124A. With regard to the first two and under S. 124A and 121 with regard to third. But after legal discussion with the Public Prosecutor who referred to the Tilak case, the misjoinder was not upheld. Then the Public Prosecutor explained the evidence to the jury, reading out passages to them that he considered came most under the sections. The Judge by various interpellations sought to make the prosecution case more understandable. The Public Prosecutor contended that the speeches came under S. 124A inasmuch as complete independence was advocated, the breaking off British Imperialism was arrived at and it was suggested that agitation was stifled as in the case of Moplah affairs by misrepresenting it as a Hindu-Moslem quarrel and the third speech came under S. 121 inasmuch as it advocated the establishment of a parallel Government and suggested resistance by force in case of repression by Martia Law.

The prosecution contended that mere expression of a philosophic idea is not criminal but its preaching to an audience at a time when the country was not peaceful but in a state of serious agitation was an offence.

Maulana Saheb, in addressing the Jury, said he did not raise any legal point when he referred to the misjoinder of charges but he only wanted to refer to the usual tactics of the Government employed here by the Prosecution to have a jumbling of charges. To charge a person of a grave offence so that even if it be not upheld, the gravity of the charge may mislead the Jury and hint the Judge to pronounce a severe sentence.

With regard to S. 121 there can be abetment only when there is some express or substantial act. Mere instigation by words cannot mean waging of war. I wanted to substitute the words "possible and proper" for the words "peaceful and legitimate" because the latter expression means non-violence which Moslems cannot express as their everyday creed as enjoined in the Koran. It also means non-co-operation and thus the door of entrance into Congress would be shut in the faces of people who intend to join Congress though they do not believe in non-co-operation. The Moslem League as opposed to the Congress contains a majority that is not pledged to Non-co-operation and in advocating this change of wording, he sought to make it possible for all sorts of people to stand on a common platform. Moslems cannot accept non-violence as the final creed and an attempt to change the wording, consistent with Moslems Law does not mean the advocating of violent methods. It is against Moslem Law to take any life without any reason. So the suggestion of the object of violence is absurd. I wanted to establish an independent Government by peaceful means and I wanted to point out what that would mean both to people and Government. I pointed out the dangers of carrying non-violent Non-cooperation to extremes by showing that it would lead to repression and to Martial Law and wanted to warn Government that there will certainly be bloodshed which would neither be good to Government nor people. I wanted to warn Government that people are now determined to have self-Government and people will have it, but there is no necessity for entertaining feelings of hatred and contempt when absolute independence is advocated The demand of complete independence is inspired by higher motives and higher motives when preached can only create higher feelings in the audience. The idea of breaking Imperialism can have nothing to do with sedition to the Government. I am opposed to imperialism on principle wherever found. And I hold that freedom cannot be obtained inmost defeating it. This feeling against imperialism is held all over the world and there are little Englanders who themselves speak of defeating British Imperialism Being a member of the Indian National Congress I am pledged to non-violence and having pledged to non-violence I can never think of waging war. It would be mean to impute bad motives and to say I hold one idea while I do something else. The situation and consider whether it was simply a philosophic discussion of all possible forms of Government or the speeches were delivered to an audience who might be prompted to take action. He said that law is now settled that actual hostilities need not be in progress for the purposes of S. 121 and he asked the jury that if they entertain any positive doubt with regard to the charges they are to give its benefit to the accused.

JURY'S VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

The jury retired at 11-5 a.m. and after deliberating for an hour returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty under S. 121. With regard to S 124 ons and all individually declared the accused not guilty because they held the speeches did not intend to create disaffection but they were the expression of his ideas. Judgment will be pronounced to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

LOVE THE TURKS.

TO GET PEACE IN NEAR EAST AND INDIA.

PALESTINE MUST BE EVACUATED.

F. M. WILSON ON 'DISASTER AHEAD.'

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

London.—Field-Marshall Sir Henry Wilson, interviewed by the "Daily Mail" declared that Mr. Lloyd George in Palestine as in Turkey had backed the wrong horse. "We shall never get peace in Palestine, Mesopotamia, Egypt, or India," he said, "until we make love to the Turks." He ridiculed the idea of daing, with a few hundred Black and Tans and some aeroplanes, what five thousand Regulars were doing in Palestine, and with three or four battalions what took 4½ divisions to do in Mesopotamia. He expressed the opinion that disaster was ahead in Palestine and Mesopotamia, and strongly favoured the evacuation of Palestine.

RECENT RAIDS IN IRAQ.

SATISFACTORY EXPLANATIONS FROM IBN SAUD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 2.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy with regard to the recent raids in Iraq, Mr. McKinnon Wood said, there had been no further trouble and recent information tended to show that the attacks were mainly due to a Sheik belonging to one of the border tribes, without the approval and perhaps even without the cognisance of Ibn Saud. Full information had been received and a frank explanation had been given by the latter Chief and he had convinced Mr. Churchill there was no justification for withholding Ibn Saud's subsidy.

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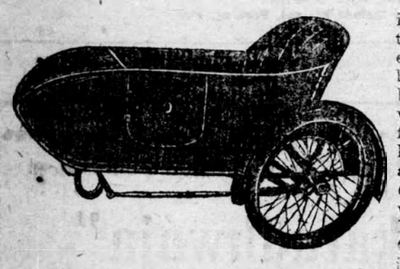

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INDIA AND LIBERTY.

LOST FAITH IN BRITISH PROMISES.

The cardinal fact in India to-day is the union of Indians of all races and religions in the resolve to win political freedom, says Mr. Bernard Houghton, writing in "Foreign Affairs" (April 1922.)) Diarchy they reject because it is futile to pass laws which are vetoed or resolutions which are quietly ignored, or to hope for adequate education, &c., when all available money is sequestrated for high official salaries, the police, and the army. They contend that they are civilised people, fit to govern themselves here and now; they wish to develope their own culture, to live a national life to regain their self-respect. At first the *administration* would remain much as now; it is the Government policy which Indians desire to control. It is incorrect to say they have no constructive policy. On the contrary, in education, in the liquor trade, in the abolition of caste the Nationalists stand for a quite revolutionary programme. But they must first knock away the barriers between themselves and power.

Why should political freedom come slowly to India? It is not a barbarous country. It possesses a civilisation far older than our own, differing no doubt from it, but in view of recent events and of the present state of Europe, who will say that the Western culture is the better? At any rate it is *their* civilisation and they intend to progress from that basis, exactly as do the Japanese and Chinese. In some ways, particularly in the village organisation, their civilisation is more democratic than our own. Indians are perceptible, intelligent, quick to concert group action. The writings and speeches of the leaders, the tone of the newspapers, strike a higher note than in England, partly because India has no capitalist Press. Indians realy strive after ideals they really believe in principles; in place of self-interest they both teach and practise self-sacrifice. Is not this a country meet for democracy?

It is no argument to say that because Britain has taken 800 years to attain democracy, therefore India, too, must advance at tortoise pace. Events, ideas, move a hundred times more swiftly than of old. India differs from us in culture and in religion; she has not the *damnum hereditas* of feudalism. At a leap the United States obtained a constitution which after 150 years is still ahead of Britain. What, too, of Japan? Indeed, even now Bratain is not a democracy, but a plutocracy. We shook off the yoke of the kings only to fall under that of the feudal landlords; we but exchanged their yoke for that of the capitalist. That is the worst of moving slowly, the selfish interests have always time to repair damages and to renew their grip on the foolish many. India aspires to a real democracy.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Is it likely that the men of the Indian Civil Service will as diarchy postulates, help India to this goal? Their teaching will be all the other way. They are drawn from a stratum which in Britain supports class rule and plutocracy and despises the 'working man'; their traditions are the traditions of the despot. Mahatma Gandhi may hope for a change of heart in them, but he will not get it. You might as well expect the House of Lords to lead England to Socialism.

All their interests—their power, prestige and high salaries—are bound up with the present system. As if this were not enough, racial pride forbids that they should step down off their pedistal and work hand-in-hand, as democracy requires, with Indians. Look at their record. They opposed the Montigu reforms as they opposed the Morley reforms. They applauded the massacre of Amritsar and are heart and soul with the present policy of repression. Education—the true test of democracy—they have consistently starved, neglected, and condemned. They *dare* not educate.

Besides more than 8,000 Indians imprisoned for political here, there have been countless cases of police brutality. Neither the police nor the military have hesitated to shoot. Is it surprising then that there should be occasional outbreaks? If you can consider the tremendous issues at stake—for freedom means a new national life as well as a new individual life for all—the number, 300,000,000, involved, and the coercion of every kind practised by the Government, disturbances such as those at Bombay and Chaura will seem but as dust in the balance. (The Moplah rebellion was not due to the Nationalist movement.) Indians are proverbially patient, but if you goad an on beyond endurance he will kick. The fact is that despotism in India as elsewhere always falls back on the same old dilemma: "if the people are turbulent, they are unfit for liberty; if they are quiet they do not want liberty."

It is freedom and not the rectification of the Punjab wrongs and the Sevres Treaty which is the essential demand of Indians. Officials and the apologists naturally stress the last matter because it does not affect their power of their prestige; these press the other two do. If by an amendment of the Treaty of Sevres they hope to detach the Moslems from the Nationlist cause, they will find themselves disappointed.

Of one thing England may be certain, and that is that the agitation will go on until freedom, the power to govern themselves, is granted. The movement is far too intense and universal to be crushed; it is too natural ever to die out. Nor will Indians brook the dictation of the British Government as to the manner and the time of their freedom. They ask the same question as did President Wilson on September 27, 1918 Shall the military power of any nations or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortune of people over whom them they have no right to rule but the right of force?

Like Ireland, India has lost faith in British promises; she judges by deeds and not by words. Like Ireland, she has realised that she must herself win her own salvation. But she aspires to win freedom without violence, through self-sacrifice.

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LENIN STILL ALIVE.

RECUPERATING AFTER OVERWORK.

For some time past exaggerated rumours about Lenin's illness have been accumulating here, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Machester Guardian." A recent Berlin message that found its way into the British press even announced that Lenin's end was approaching.

Lelin is not in the best of health, but he is not dangerously ill. Like Mr. Lloyd George, he has been suffering from overwork. For four years he has been so busy that he has had to deny himself rest and recreation. In his work he used to be methodical, as few Russians are, beginning early in the morning, finishing late at night, and dividing up the day programmatically. But stress of work since revolution has been so great that his life has been nothing else but hard work except for occasional tours snatched for sleep and occasional minutes for meals.

He is a man of great physical strength and energy, a cylist and mountain climber, but for four years he has hardly had a chance of even going for a short stroll. Like Napoleon, he used to attend to the minutest details of government as well as to the most important issues, but was harassed with continual inquiries, complaints about most trivial matters, to all of which he gave his attention until the fact that a day only has twenty-four hours made a change of method necessary. In consequense Lenin is now much more unapproachable than he used to be.

It is some months ago that the symptoms of overwork set in and he began to suffer from sleeplessness. He is now living in the country near Moscow, and only attends to the most urgent affairs of State. He spoke for two hours at the recent Congress. He also led the discussions in which the policy of the Russian Delegation for Genoa was fixed. But he spends most of his time in hunting and in writing a book. The hunting habit was acquired by many who were exiled in Siberia where those who could not kill their own food often had insufficient to eat. Lenin is now on the way to recovery, so that in all probability he will soon be giving all his attention to politics once again.

M. CHICHERIN ON SOVIET POLICY.

The Russian Delegation fod Genoa, headed by M. Chicherin, arrived here last Saturday. M. Chicherin handed me the following statement:—

"At the moment of my arrival I learn that M. Poincare has declared in his last speech in Parliament that the Russian Government has presumably made offers to France which were directed against France's allies. I deny this statement most emphatically. M. Poincare is obviously trying to create difficulties for Mr. Lloyd George with a view to his speech next Monday. As a matter of fact the Russian Government never made any proposals to France that were directed against France's allies. Not through the medium of veiled ladies but through officials of French missions and through well-known French Parliamentarians, Russia has proposed to France to enter into negotiations on the assumption that better relations with France would lead to fuhtrer consolidation of good relations with Britain and France as a."

"As to Genoa, the Russian delegation will categorically refuse to make any preliminary declarations about preliminary conditions, and will stand by the official utterances already made by the Russian Government."

M. Chicherin then said a few words about the agreement which has just been concluded between Russia Poland, Esthonia and Latvia. "We shall," he said, "support each other in the sense that we shall not tolerate any infringement of our sovereign rights or of our economic independence. We shall combat the idea of an international consortium as proposed at Cannes. We are in favour of free agreements with separate capitalist Governments or with financial groups or with individual financiers. Poland, Esthonia, and Latvia also support the Russian Government's claim to *de jure* recognition. All conflicts between the four of are to be settled by pacific methods. To end the was of armed bands there is to be a zone along the Russian frontiers which is to be controlled by mixed commissions appointed by the Governments.

"We shall," said M. Chicherin in conclusion, "develop these principles at Genoa. They are the beginning of a kind of economic and political *bloc* of East European Governments."

JAPAN'S RUSSIAN POLICY.

TWO DEMANDS.

To-day the Diplomatic Advisory Council has arrived at two important decisions affecting Russia, says the Tokio correspondent of "The Times" writing on April 5th:—With reference to participation in the Genoa Conference it is not prepared to recognize the Soviet until the Russian obligation to Japan amounting to 200,000,000 yen (£20,000,000 at par) is acknowledged.

The second demand is the Chita Government's compliance with the terms of the Note relating to commercial and other guarantees before withdrawal from Siberia.

The Council has approved the Government's policy at the Dairen conference with the Chita (Russian Far Eastern) Republic. The Foreign Minister submitted a report of the negotiations between the Japanese delegate and the Chita delegates, according to which the Chita Government is still objecting to certain clauses in the proposed agreement, including those dealing with reparation for the Nikolaievsk massacre and navigation on the Sungari and the Amur. Japan would make no further compromise, but if the Chita Government would assent to the agreement as it stood Siberia would promptly be evacuated.

The military correspondent of the *Asahi* learns that the Chita authorities, owing, perhaps, to fantastic expectations from the Genoa Conference, are waxing more defiant in their attitude towards the Japanese. The commander of the Japanese garrison was early notified that the Reds would soon force their way southwards, and, suiting their action to their words, they captured several villages in the neutral zone.

The correspondent states that General Tachibana, keenly conscious of the possibility, of imminent grave developments, telegraphed to the General Staff in Tokyo for instructions as to what should be the procedure under such aggravation. The reply conferred upon the Commander-in-Chief full powers and commanded him to uphold the honour of the Army, chastising the Chita forces if they continued in their contemptuous attitude. The strength of the Siberians is reported to be equal to that of Japanese garrison—about 5,000.

War or withdrawal is now the problem facing Japan in Siberia. The situation has developed very rapidly, and it is complicated by the decision of Chita to ignore the military agreement delimiting the neutral zone.

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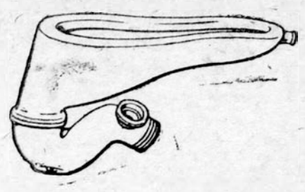

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